On the 28th of January was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to our Twenty-second Volume, containing*—HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECTS *of* LITERATURE, *sundry* COMMUNICATIONS *relative to* BOOK-SOCIETIES, *and the* NEGOTIATION PAPERS.

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"As long as thoſe who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the moſt extenſively circulated Miſcellany will repay with the greateſt Effect the "Curioſity of thoſe who read either for Amuſement or Inſtruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately read a very uſeful and intereſting French work, on the ſubject of fine-wooled Spaniſh ſheep, and being of opinion that its leading features ought to be generally known throughout this iſland, I take the liberty of requeſting the publication of them through the medium of your valuable and widely circulated Miſcellany.

I lament that, after the ſucceſsful experiments and ſatisfactory reports of ſuch ſpirited and enlightened agriculturiſts as Lord Somerville, Mr. Tollet, and Dr. Parry, any further incitement to the adoption of a race ſo juſtly eſteemed ſhould be neceſſary; but it unfortunately happens that in this, as in every other country, ignorance and prejudice are continually thwarting the efforts of rational conviction. He, therefore, who attempts by perſuaſion founded on juſt grounds, to diſpel the miſt, which clouds the faculties and prevents the exertions of Britiſh breeders, will not have the cenſure of candid and well-informed men.

It is true that the Merino ſheep is not likely to attract the approbation of any one by its beauty; ſtill leſs ſo in the preſent age, when ſymmetry of form has been ſo cloſely ſtudied, and completely obtained; but to this it may be replied, firſt, that the defect in carcaſs ſhould be principally aſcribed to Britiſh ſupineneſs; and ſecondly, that it can be remedied. To ſubſtantiate my charge, I need only remark that this nation has for many years, without even being at the trouble of an experiment, paid to Spain for her fineſt wool almoſt any price that ſhe choſe to demand. The article was indiſpenſable to our ſuperfine manufactures; we contented ourſelves with believing the aſſertion that the ſoil, climate, and other local circumſtances, were the cauſes of wool being produced in Spain of an *inimitable* quality; and we continued to tranſmit our enormous orders to a country, which was annually becoming more in alliance with, or rather in ſubjection to our deadly foe. The natural reſult of our credulity and folly was, that the ſheep-owners in Spain, perceiving the vaſt profits of the fleece, devoted their whole attention to its improvement, and left the carcaſs to take its chance of becoming better or worſe. Hence, the latter enſued; but, as I have ſaid, the evil may be remedied. That intelligent and patriotic breeder, Mr. Tollet, of Staffordſhire, (whoſe name I have before mentioned, who has now a large flock of Merino, and Anglo-Merino ſheep, and who is indefatigable in his endeavours to promote the adoption of this celebrated race,) ſtates, that, in defiance of neglect, ſome of the ſheep, which have been brought to this country from Spain, have been far from deficient in thoſe characteriſtics, which are generally conſidered as combining excellence of form. It follows, therefore, that judicious ſelection from the offſpring of theſe, and of others, might ere long totally remove the abſence of ſymmetry, ſo much complained of. But after all, viewing them in their preſent ſtate, and ſuppoſing that their ſhape never can be improved, allow me to aſk whether the *rude* Arab, like the *enlightened* Briton, would, while contemplating the deformity of his camel, loſe ſight of its utility. Is it not a ſufficient incentive to the farmers of thoſe diſtricts, where the ſheep is reared principally for carding-wool, (and many of theſe flocks are far from exhibiting models of beauty) that a ſingle croſs of the Merino race will double the value of each fleece; that the animal, thus yielding at once double profit as to wool, will live on the ſame paſturage; and that a butcher, if wiſhing to buy a ſcore fat wethers of this croſs, would value them according to his calculation of their weight, &c. without reference to their beauty; ſo that one breed would in this reſpect be exactly ſituated like the other? Is it not ſufficient, I ſay, that the carcaſs ſhould be worth no leſs, while the fleece by its increaſe, both in quantity and quality,

will be of double, then treble, and quadruple value, as the Merino blood continues to be introduced? That ſuch is the abſolute fact we have abundant proof from the moſt reſpectable authorities above quoted. Yet are there many farmers who tell us, that they are content with the breed, by which their forefathers earned a livelihood, like a ſhepherd at Penruddock,* who, being aſked, whence his ſingularly rough-legged, ill-formed ſheep had been obtained, gave as his anſwer: "Lord, Sir, they are *fik* as God ſet upon the land; *we never change any.*"

After theſe few preliminaries, which will, I truſt, not be deemed uſeleſs, I proceed to M Laſteyrie's Account of the Introduction of fine-wooled Spaniſh Sheep, into the different States of Europe, and at the Cape of Good Hope:—

"SWEDEN.

"There is, doubtleſs, juſt ground for ſurpriſe, that Sweden, which ſeemed to be a country the moſt unfavourable in Europe for rearing fine-wooled ſheep, ſhould, nevertheleſs, have been the firſt to naturalize this valuable race; but what excites ſtill greater aſtoniſhment is, that there are men in France (to which may be added England) who ſtill diſpute the poſſibility of a naturalization eſtabliſhed in Sweden, during nearly a century. M. Alſtroemer imported a flock of Merino ſheep from Spain in 1723; and government, convinced that the ignorance of ſhepherds oppoſed ſerious obſtacles to the preſervation and propagation of this new race, inſtituted in 1739 a ſchool for ſhepherds, the direction of which was confided to M. Alſtroemer. Premiums were appointed, and various ſalutary regulations adopted. In 1764, Sweden poſſeſſed 65,369 ſheep of the pure, and 23,584 of the mixed breed; and although this ſupply was not ſufficient for the manufactures of the country, yet the importation of wool has been gradually diminiſhing from year to year, while the manufactures have been increaſing; ſo that, taking every thing fairly into calculation, it may be aſſerted that the number of pure and mixed breeds is at preſent about 100,000, and this forms a 25th part of all the ſheep reared in that country; a very great proportion, if we conſider the relative ſtate of agriculture in that country, which it would here occupy too much ſpace to deſcribe. The Merino ſheep preſerve, in Sweden, their primitive form; their fleece is cloſe and firm, loſing nothing in fineneſs, length, elaſticity, or quantity. There are rams, which have produced thirteen pounds of wool. I obſerved too, that the race, bred in and inured to this climate, appeared ſtronger and larger than the ſheep of Spain. I found on the farm of M. Schuizenheim, in the province of Upland, a flock conſiſting of animals bred from a Spaniſh importation fifty-five years before the time; and their wool, when compared with that of ſome Merinos recently procured from the ſame country, yielded to it in no one deſirable quality. Theſe, and other facts, prove in a manner deciſive and peremptory, that the Spaniſh ſheep may be propagated and reared to advantage in ſevere climates, by which it is certain that the fleece is not affected; a fact, incontеſtibly proved by the ſpecimens which I procured on my journey through different countries; and which I afterwards ſubmitted to the inſpection of the Department of the Seine.

"DENMARK AND NORWAY.

"The Norwegian race has been improved by the Engliſh, as well as the Spaniſh breeds, but the moſt important amelioration in the fleece muſt be attributed to a Spaniſh ram, which was imported above fifty years ago on the weſtern coaſt of Norway. This introduction was, however, but partial, and did not extend into other parts of the country, where the ſheep in a wild ſtate, and without inconvenience, bid defiance to the moſt intenſe cold. I have ſeen them living in the midſt of ſnow, without ever receiving any portion of food from the hand of man; and of ſo untractable a nature are they, that they cannot be taken but by a chace on horſeback. This breed is ſo accuſtomed to the impreſſions of the atmoſphere, that it cannot ſupport a ſudden tranſition from a ſtate of nature to a domeſtic one.

"The Danes, induced by the example of Sweden, imported Spaniſh ſheep from that kingdom about twenty-ſeven years ſince, and their deſcendants exiſt to this day, though not in large numbers. Some of them have preſerved their original quality of fleece, while others have degenerated, but palpably from neglect. At Efferun, a royal domain, I ſaw a flock of Spaniſh ſheep imported from Sweden, many years before, which yielded wool of a fair quality. To that place, too, which is eight leagues from Copenhagen, the Daniſh government has ſent three hundred Merino ſheep, imported from Spain

* Beauties of England and Wales, vol. III, p. 49.

Spain in 1797. This flock is compoſed of the breeds, which are of all others the moſt deſirable to be obtained, viz. thoſe of the *Eſcurial*, of *Guadaloupe*, of *Paular*, of the Duke del *Infantado*, of the Count de *Montarco*, and the Count de *Negretti*.

"The *Eſcurial* breed is looked upon as poſſeſſing the fineſt fleece in all Spain. The *Guadaloupe* ſheep are remarkable for ſymmetry of form, as well as for the quantity and quality of their wool. The *Paular* are equally gifted with the two latter perfections, but poſſeſs a greater ſwell behind the ears, and a more palpable degree of *throatineſs*. The lambs of this breed, and thoſe of the *Infantado*, are generally produced with a coarſe hairy appearance, which is ſucceeded by wool of exquiſite quality. The *Negretti* breed is compoſed of the largeſt ſheep in Spain. The Eſſerum flock, when I ſaw it, had been twenty months from Spain, and was very healthy. Only two ſheep had been loſt by the long voyage, ſevere winter, and heavy rains of ſpring, to which they had been expoſed ſince their arrival in Denmark.

"SAXONY.

"Upper Saxony is the country into which, after Sweden, the Spaniſh race of ſheep is of moſt ancient introduction, and it is in Saxony that this naturalization has been marked with the completeſt ſucceſs, and produced the moſt advantageous reſults. The different indigenous breeds of that country, of which ſome produce tolerable and others very coarſe wool, have been equally improved by the croſs. The Elector of Saxony, wiſhing to repair the deva[illegible]tations occaſioned in his dominions by a ſeven years' war, obtained from the King of Spain in 1765, a ſelection from the beſt Merino flocks, conſiſting of one hundred rams, and two hundred ewes. Experience having proved that they were eaſily reconciled to the climate, attention was paid to the general amelioration of native breeds, after ſubjecting thoſe animals which appeared moſt defective to caſtration. In 1776, ſheep of four years old were diſpoſed of to individuals; but as the beſt experiments always meet with oppoſition, the ſale was attended with ſuch difficulties, that the government obliged thoſe who rented the electoral farms, to purchaſe a certain proportionate number of Spaniſh ſheep. The breeders ſoon diſcovered what was moſt conducive to their intereſt, and the Electoral flocks not being able to ſupply the demands which multiplied every day, another importation took place in 1778, and ſeveral more ſince that time. At preſent the Elector's flock amounts to 3,400, and he annually diſpoſes of five hundred by public auction, which are not enough to meet the demands of the breeders. The Spaniſh race preſerve in Saxony all their original perfections; which is proved by the ſpecimens of wool preſerved for many years, and alſo by a compariſon of new importations with the offſpring of former ones. The Saxon government has been amply recompenced for its attention, and indemnified for its advances by the immenſe advantages, which the country has thereby procured. Sheep-breeding is, indeed, the moſt lucrative purſuit of the Saxon farmer; and the manufacturers, finding within their own limits the quantity and quality of wool neceſſary for their purpoſe, are no longer obliged to import from Spain; and are thereby freed from the diſadvantages attendant on the chances of commerce. Saxony rears about 1,600,000 ſheep of all kinds; and of theſe about 90,000 are at preſent of the Spaniſh and mixed breeds. Theſe produce not only the quantity of wool neceſſary for the fine manufactures of the country, but even furniſh a ſurplus equal to the interior conſumption, which ſurplus is ſold at the Leipzig fairs.

"PRUSSIA.

"Frederick the II. who was not leſs famed for the wiſdom of his adminiſtration, than for his martial glory, and to whom Pruſſian agriculture is under great obligations, introduced from Spain, in 1786, a flock of one hundred rams and two hundred ewes, deſtined to improve the various breeds of his kingdom. Several Pruſſian farmers have, ſince that time, bought ſheep of the Saxo-Spaniſh kind; in conſequence of which the country can now boaſt of many flocks entirely compoſed of fine-wooled animals. Government has encouraged this evident advantage, and has founded an inſtitution for the purpoſe, which is directed by Mr. Fink, a celebrated agriculturiſt of Germany. This gentleman had begun the improvement in his own flock by the introduction of ſheep from Sileſia, remarkable for the fineneſs of their fleece. He purſued his ſyſtem further by purchaſes from Saxony in 1768, and from Spain in 1778. By theſe progreſſive means, Mr. Fink has ſucceeded in imparting fineneſs to the fleeces of Pruſſian ſheep, which were originally of the coarſeſt quality. He has been imitated, with a reſult equally ſatisfactory, by the Count von

Magnis, who with a patriotic zeal forſook the court, and devoted his attention to agricultural purſuits. When he ſettled on his eſtates in 1786, he found himſelf poſſeſſed of three thouſand native ſheep, which returned him one thouſand two hundred rix-dollars per annum. He now poſſeſſes above nine thouſand ſheep, improved by the breeds of Hungary and Spain, which yield him twenty-ſix thouſand rix-dollars per annum. This enlightened breeder conducts his ſheep-farm with admirable order and intelligent ſkill, beyond all praiſe. The fine manufactures of Pruſſia are increaſed three-fold within the laſt thirteen years; and the encouragement given to the adoption of Merino ſheep, makes it probable that the country will, ere long, be able excluſively to ſupply itſelf with fine wool, which is at preſent partly imported from Saxony by purchaſe at the Leipzig fairs before mentioned.

"GERMANY, &c.

"The firſt importation of Merino ſheep into this country, was made by the Empreſs Maria Thereſa in 1775; but the ſucceſs was commenſurate with the attention paid to them, which was next to none, though there are ſtill to be found flocks of improved wool derived from theſe, in the Auſtrian ſtates, and more particularly in Bohemia and Hungary. The examples of Saxony and Sileſia ſeem alſo to have awakened the attention of the Auſtrian government, which is at this time employing agents in Spain to procure Merino ſheep.

"Anſpach and Bayreuth applied themſelves to this uſeful purſuit in 1788, and ſtill more ſtrenuouſly in 1790. So complete, indeed, was their conviction of its importance, that there are at this time but few breeders, whoſe flocks have not at leaſt begun to introduce the Spaniſh croſs.

"The Duke of Wirtemberg (who was fond of agriculture,) imported Merino ſheep in 1786, and afterwards eſtabliſhed a regular ſale to his ſubjects. The thirty-two animals, which that brave and ſkilful General Moreau preſented to the Agricultural Society of Straſburg, were bred by the Duke of Wirtemberg. They had been gratuitouſly offered to the French General, after the concluſion of the armiſtice, and are now near Straſburg at Sulz.

"In other parts of Germany, the ſame race has alſo been adopted with the moſt deciſive ſucceſs. The Chamberlain Von Molk, whoſe domain is in Mecklenburg, has an extenſive flock of them, and the Agricultural Society of Zell maintain, at their coſt, a mixed breed improved to the laſt degree of fineneſs. Many of the flocks in the Electorate of Hanover, the Duchy of Brunſwick, the Palitinate, Suabia, Baden, &c. are alſo indebted to the Merino ſheep for their palpable improvement. The breed was adopted by Brunſwick in 1783, by Suabia and Baden, 1788.

"FRANCE.

"The firſt man, whoſe attention was directed to this important branch of national economy, was Colbert. This miniſter formed a deſign of improving the French breeds of ſheep by importing from Spain and England ſuch as were at that time more perfect than France could boaſt of poſſeſſing. Colbert's views were uſeful and well-digeſted; but they were alſo new, conſequently there were not wanting thoſe who oppoſed the execution of them. Since that time, however, an able and accurate obſerver has ſtept forth to undertake this purſuit, and has rapidly cauſed the improvement of the French flocks to ſuch an extent, that it may almoſt be ſaid to have ſprung at once from infancy to maturity. Daubenton is the name of the enlightened agriculturiſt, who, with a ſucceſs equal to his perſeverance, has devoted himſelf to the cultivation of a race ſo important to our ſubſiſtence, to our clothing, and to a multitude of arts connected with our innumerable wants; a cultivation, evidently tending to releaſe France from a kind of tribute, which ſhe annually pays to Spain for fine wool. The breed was firſt imported from that country in 1776, and Daubenton having, by the experiments made during ſeven years, aſcertained that he had by judicious intermixture produced a breed bearing wool equal in quality to that hitherto obtained from Spain, ſent various portions of it to different manufacturers in 1783, and 1784; the reſult of which was, that the higheſt price of the fineſt wools was offered by them; nay, they even went ſo far as to point out qualities, in which this improved French wool excelled the Spaniſh. Such being the caſe, many landholders directed their attention to ſo lucrative an object; and M. Dangevillier, at that time governor of Rambouillet, applied to the Spaniſh Court for a flock. The King gave orders for a ſelection to be made from the moſt perfect breeds, and three hundred and ſixty-ſeven were ſent in 1786. They proceeded by moderate journeys to Rambouillet,

bouillet, after having paſſed the winter in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux; and from the time of their original departure to that of their final arrival, about three ſcore of them died. The ſurvivors gave riſe to the extenſive flock now kept at Rambouillet; and to the conſiderable number which have been ſold to individuals, as the breed progreſſively increaſed. At firſt, ſeveral rams and ewes were given to encourage enterpriſing farmers; but as it appeared that theſe were deſpiſed merely becauſe they were a gift, a ſale was ſubſtituted. The provincial adminiſtrations, then eſtabliſhed, made application for them, and had a preference. Since that time, and eſpecially of late, the prices at Rambouillet have been much increaſed, and have indeed reached a height, which appears extraordinary in a country, where it is not cuſtomary, as in England, to expend conſiderable ſums for the purpoſe of acquiring a ſheep particularly ſuited to the breeder's purpoſe. The Merino race having thus been proved to carry as valuable a fleece in France as in Spain, an oppoſition has next been made to the mutton; thoſe, who wiſhed to depreciate it, having aſſerted that the animal was not diſpoſed to fatten kindly, and that its fleſh was very coarſe; aſſertions, which have both been experimentally proved to be totally deſtitute of foundation. There are at preſent in France more than fifteen thouſand of the pure Merino breed, beſides an immenſe number improved by the croſs.

"HOLLAND.

"There are few regions of Europe, whoſe temperature and ſoil differ more than thoſe of Spain and Holland. The Merino ſheep, tranſported from a ſcorching climate to a cold and marſhy country, have, nevertheleſs, preſerved, in Holland, the qualities which diſtinguiſh them from other breeds, and have remained vigorouſly healthy. It was not till 1789, that Mr. Twent made the firſt ſmall importation, which he placed upon his farm between Leyden and the Hague. It conſiſted of two rams and four ewes, which are now increaſed to two hundred, beſides thoſe ſold from it, this being the number to which Mr. T. is obliged to confine himſelf by the limits of his farm. It is by parting with the leaſt perfect animals, and preſerving thoſe which bear the longeſt as well as fineſt wool, that he has formed a valuable flock; preferable, indeed, to any in Holland. Mr. Twent has alſo croſſed the different breeds of Holland, particularly thoſe of the Texel and Frieſland, with complete ſucceſs, and holding forth promiſe of ſtill greater advantages. His ſpirited exertions have encouraged others in the ſame purſuit, and the public partiality towards the celebrated Merino race, which is founded on experiments in almoſt every civilized nation of Europe, gives reaſon to believe that fine-wooled ſheep will ultimately cauſe the common breeds to diſappear.

"CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

"Agriculturiſts have told us that animals, which are tranſported from North to South, viz. from a climate leſs warm than that to which they are removed, will degenerate, whether they breed among themſelves, or croſs any other race of the country; and that, *vice verſa*, animals taken from South to North, improve thoſe with which they are connected. Many facts, however exiſt, in oppoſition to this opinion; beſides which, it is eaſy to prove that the degeneracy complained of, ſhould be aſcribed to other cauſes than thoſe which are adduced. When a ſufficient number of experiments ſhall have been made by accurate obſervers, it will be found from a compariſon of them, that want of knowledge, a bad choice, neglect, and improper nutriment, tend as much and even more towards degeneration of the ſpecies, than the greater or leſs degree of heat which prevails under a different latitude. The ſucceſs of fine-wooled ſheep at the Cape of Good Hope, proves that this general opinion is not founded upon facts. I am convinced, indeed, after the obſervations which I have collected in Spain, upon the breeds of that country, upon their mode of rearing, upon the nature of the ſoil and climate, that the general cauſes of their fine wools are not thoſe uſually ſuppoſed. The preſervation in its utmoſt purity of the Merino race, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the marſhes of Holland, and under the rigorous climate of Sweden, add an additional proof to this my unalterable principle: *fine-wooled ſheep may be reared wherever induſtrious men and intelligent breeders exiſt.* The Spaniſh breed was taken to the Cape in 1782, and Lord Somerville received ſpecimens of its excellence, with an aſſurance from his correſpondent, that the wool had rather gained than loſt in quality, from its growth of eighteen years in that colony.

"ITALY.

"Is Italy then, which has ſo long deſpiſed the uſeful arts, willing to awake from the trance, into which ignorance and fanaticiſm have, till now, plunged her?

her? Has her connexion with France, a nation hitherto ſo fatal to her, produced an electrive movement which leads her to objects of real utility? Piedmont poſſeſſes many flocks both of the pure and improved native breeds. Count Gronerie, a man of genius, and a ſound patriot, a warm protector of arts and of commerce, becoming a member of adminiſtration, on his return from his embaſſy to Spain, conceived the project of ſecuring to Piedmont this ſource of wealth; for which purpoſe he obtained from the court of Madrid permiſſion to take from that country one hundred and fifty of the beſt Segovian breed, ſelected by the Prince of Maſſeraw. The war, which prevailed at this period, did not permit the government to purſue the progreſs of this new eſtabliſhment; and the loſs of the miniſter would have been followed by the loſs of the fine-wooled race, but for the interference of the Academy of Agriculture, and ſpirited individuals, who have thereby encreaſed the preſent flock to five thouſand; and unanimouſly aſſert that the fleece is not inferior in quality to that of the animals originally imported; that in no other reſpect has it degenerated; that the croſs with the Roman, Neapolitan and Paduan breeds, has been moſt ſatisfactory in its reſults; and that the fleſh of the Merinos is infinitely more delicate than that of the native ſheep.

"GREAT BRITAIN.

"England, which has of late years ſhone ſo pre-eminent in her various improvements, muſt, nevertheleſs, be charged with neglecting almoſt to the preſent moment the improvement of fine wools. Thoſe for combing, not leſs uſeful in certain kinds of manufacture, have had the preference in that country, and the perſeverance of breeders has been rewarded by producing admirable wool of its kind. The prejudices of other countries have found their way hither; and it has been conſtantly aſſerted that the fineneſs of the fleece depended upon climate, ſoil, and paſturage; conſequently that in England, the quality of Spaniſh wool muſt degenerate. The merchants and manufacturers, miſled by the ſame prejudices as the breeders, have embraced the ſame opinion; but the firſt were guided, in ſome degree, by different motives: they feared that interior ſucceſs might diminiſh the advantages which importation produced to them. Little more than a dozen years ago the Engliſh nation did not know the Merino breed, in its living ſtate; ſince which, ſome few of that valuable race have been introduced. When the commercial ſpirit and patriotiſm which animate this nation are conſidered, no doubt can exiſt but that the Merino ſheep will ſpeedily be naturalized in that iſland, and become a new ſource of wealth to a people ever ready to avail themſelves of ſources opened to their habitual induſtry. The papers on this ſubject, publiſhed by the Board of Agriculture, the efforts of various Agricultural Societies, as well as of individuals, prove that a breed, ſo intimately connected with the proſperity of their manufactures, will meet with the reception due to its vaſt utility. The late Duke of Bedford, a powerful patron of agriculture, Lord Somerville, the King of England, and ſome other agriculturiſts, have procured Merino ſheep, from which the ſtock is beginning to increaſe. It is gratifying to ſee the head of a government, as well as the men moſt diſtinguiſhed by their influence, their wealth, and their knowledge, encourage, by all the means in their power, the moſt uſeful of the arts."

As I ſhall here, Sir, conclude my ſketch of Monſieur Laſteyrie's publication, it remains for me only to point out (which I do with a bluſh) that Great Britain is, not from any apparent national antipathy on his part, but *deſervedly* placed the laſt in his account. Great Britain, whoſe ſuperfine manufactures are far more extenſive than thoſe of any other nation, whoſe vital intereſts are therefore materially connected with the internal produce of the article, which forms the ſubject of this paper—Great Britain is ſtill *inactive*, when the difficulties of procuring the article muſt, to all appearance, annually increaſe, and the power to grow it at home, in full perfection, as well as with immenſe advantage, is become incontrovertible.*

Your's, &c.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON.

Hill Lodge, near Nottingham,
January 4th, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Hiſtory of the County of Bedford, given by the Rev. Mr. Lyſons, in the 1ſt vol. recently publiſhed, of his Magna Britannia, a work of immenſe

* Every Britiſh patriot will readily acknowledge the obligations of the Country to Mr. Thompſon, for his well-timed publication on a ſubject ſo important to our Commercial and Agricultural intereſts, but which at this moment is rendered of ſuch ſingular conſequence by the reſtrictions *recently* adopted in Spain.

extent

extent and labour, is deemed by perſons who poſſeſs the beſt information reſpecting multifarious ſubjects treated in it, to contain a conſiderable number of errors and inadvertencies; ſuch indeed as are ſcarcely to be avoided in a compilation of this nature, and which that gentleman will, no doubt, be glad to correct. I ſhall beg leave to point out a few which happen to come within the compaſs of my own perſonal knowledge or immediate obſervation.

Page 2. Edward the Elder is ſaid by Mr. Lyſons to have built a fortreſs at Bedford, on the ſouth ſide of the river Ouſe. In the ſame page we are told that Bedford Caſtle was built by the Beauchamps, *probably* on the ſcite of King Edward's fortreſs. Nevertheleſs, Mr. L. truly remarks, p. 46, "that the veſtiges of the Caſtle are to be ſeen at the back of the Swan Inn. On the Keep is now a Bowling Green." But the Swan Inn is, and the Caſtle was, not on the ſouth, but the north, ſide of the river Ouſe. Mr. L. ſubjoins "that the ſcite of the Caſtle, with the Swan Inn, is now the property of the Duke of Bedford, and it is *preſumed* that it paſſed from the Goſtwicks, by purchaſe, to the Marlborough family, and from them with ſeveral other eſtates which had been in the Goſtwicks, to the Duke of Bedford's grandfather." But why riſque random preſumptions in a work, whoſe eſſence it is to exhibit plain matter of fact? The Swan Inn and Caſtle Cloſe adjoining, were purchaſed by the late Duke of Bedford ſoon after he came of age, of John Staines, eſq. of Biddenham, a village near Bedford, who inherited the eſtate from his father, to whom it was about half a century ago deviſed by the will of Mr. Henry Horton, an attorney of great eminence and reſpectability, many years reſident in Bedford.

P. 3. We are informed that Sir Samuel Luke's houſe was either Hawnes or Wood-end. But this was never before ſuppoſed to admit of a doubt. Sir Samuel Luke's houſe was unqueſtionably ſituated at Wood-end, in the pariſh of Cople, about five miles from Bedford. It is now a farm-houſe, belonging to the Duke of Bedford, and contains many curious remains of antiquity. In his account of Cople, p. 71, Mr. L. expreſsly affirms, that Wood-end was the reſidence of the family of the Lukes; to the memory of whom various monuments are erected in the pariſh-church. Mr. L. obſerves, p. 92, "that the manor of Hawnes is *ſuppoſed* to have paſſed by purchaſe from the Newdigates to the Lukes of Cople, who appear from the pariſh-regiſter, to have reſided at Hawnes occaſionally, from 1626 to 1654." Some of that family may poſſibly have reſided at Hawnes, but the ancient eſtate and reſidence of the Lukes, according to univerſal tradition, was at Wood-end, which is ſtill viſited as an object of hiſtorical attention, and eſtabliſhed celebrity.

P. 14. "The eſtates of the Duke of Bedford now form (Mr. L. affirms) what may be conſidered as *by far* the largeſt landed property in the County." This is not perfectly correct. The Duke of Bedford is certainly the principal land-proprietor, but Lord St. John and Mr. Whitbread are not *very far* inferior to him. Their united poſſeſſions in this ſmall County, of which the rental is, however, in proportion to the extent very large, (not leſs it is ſuppoſed than three hundred thouſand pounds per annum) are eſtimated at more than forty thouſand pounds yearly value; and are probably little inferior to thoſe of any other ten proprietors. The Marquis of Bute, the Earl of Offory, Lord Hampden, Lady Lucas, Sir Philip Monoux, Sir George Oſborne, and Mr. Pym, rank high in the ſecond claſs.

P. 16. Flitwick Houſe is not in the occupation of the Right Honourable John Trevor, who reſides at Bromham, the Bedfordſhire Seat of his brother Lord Viſcount Hampden, but of Robert Trevor, eſq. a different branch of the ſame family.

P. 18. The village of Lidlington, where, occupying a farm of the Duke of Bedford's, lives the ruſtic Poet Batchelor, author of "Village Scenes," &c. affords very pleaſing proſpects, as does the neighbourhood of Houghton Conqueſt, Hawnes and Harlington; but for the moſt beautiful and picturesque ſcenery in the County, is to be found on the north-weſt ſide of it along the fertile and ſecluded vale, through which the Ouſe, ſince the publication of Cowper's charming Taſk, a claſſical ſtream, winds its placid meandering courſe, occaſionally ſpreading into broad and magnificent expanſes of water. From Chellington, Odell, and Felmersham, the views are particularly rich and ſtriking.

P. 23. There is no turnpike-road from Bedford to Eaton Socon, on the north ſide of the Ouſe. The old and new roads join, not at Barford bridge, but at the foot of Wroxton hill, beyond the village of Great Barford.

P. 47. Caldwell priory near Bedford,

was, till about the year 1790, the property of a family of the name not of Gardiner, but of Garnow. The laſt proprietor of that name, was a merchant reſident in the City of London.

P. 51. "A conſiderable trade," Mr. L. remarks, "is carried on in coals brought by the Ouſe to Bedford from Lynn and Yarmouth." Bedford being the head of the navigation, a conſiderable trade is not only carried on with Lynn for coals, but for corn, timber, iron, ſalt, and various other commodities. There is no communication whatever between Bedford and the port of Yarmouth.

Ibid. The population of Bedford has not increaſed, as Mr. L. aſſerts from erroneous information, of late years. Perhaps no town in the kingdom has remained more ſtationary than Bedford, for ſeveral centuries paſt. From Speed's Map, of which the date is 1608, it appears to have been at that period of almoſt exactly the ſame dimenſions as at preſent. The number of houſes is ſomewhat diminiſhed of late years, in conſequence of the fire mentioned by Mr. L. which happened on the 25th of May, 1802, by which about ſeventy habitations were burnt down, moſt of them very mean and miſerable cottages, wattled and thatched. The far greater proportion of them has ſince been re-built in a manner that reflects credit upon the town. Many other tenements, old and ruinous, have alſo been taken down within theſe few years, and new habitations erected, to the great improvement, but by no means the general enlargement of the town.

P. 53. There is no houſe now occupied by the ſingle brethren in the ſociety of the Moravians. It was ſome years ſince converted into a ſchool. The number of theſe recluſe and inoffenſive ſectaries has of late conſiderably declined, and that enthuſiaſtic ſpirit by which they were once ſo much diſtinguiſhed, has very much abated.—It might have been mentioned that there has been at Bedford, for forty years paſt, a Methodiſt Chapel of the Weſleyan perſuaſion. Mr. Weſley is reported to have ſaid, that the Methodiſts would not flouriſh at Bedford, becauſe they experienced no perſecution. Within theſe few years, however, their numbers have, as in almoſt all other places, greatly increaſed, and a handſome chapel has been newly raiſed on the ſcite of the old one. A ſmall Jewiſh ſynagogue alſo has been eſtabliſhed within the laſt three years, encouraged by the ſpirit of toleration which remarkably prevails in this place. The Jews ſettled at Bedford are perſons of unexceptionable conduct and morals.

Mr. Lyſons' has noticed the recent erection of the County Goal, the County Infirmary, and the houſe of Induſtry; all of them buildings remarkably well adapted to their reſpective purpoſes, and planned by the ſame excellent architect, Mr. John Wing, of Bedford, a man equally eſteemed for his talents and integrity. In conſequence of the laudable exertions of the inhabitants, very great improvements in the courſe of the laſt ten or fifteen years have been made, chiefly under the ſuperintendance of Mr. Wing, in this ancient, but by no means unpleaſant or unſocial town; and many others of conſiderable magnitude are in no diſtant contemplation.

P. 82. Elſton is not a vicarage, but a perpetual curacy or donative, tenable with any preferment, and in the gift of Mr. Whitbread; by whom it was a ſhort time ſince preſented, in a moſt generous manner, to the worthy and reſpectable clergyman who now enjoys it, without the leaſt ſolicitation or expectation on his part.

P. 85. Jemima Marchioneſs Grey, grand-daughter and heireſs of the laſt Duke of Kent, was not the wife of the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, as ſtated by Mr. L. but of the late Earl of Hardwicke, ſon of the Chancellor, and uncle of the preſent Nobleman of that name.

P. 86. The only ſon of the Duke of Kent was not known by the title of Earl of Harold, but ſimply Lord Harold: his father being Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Kent, and Baron of Harold. He died when juſt of age, (and ſaid to have been a young man of great accompliſhments) in the year 1723, by a very ſingular accident; being choaked with an ear of barley, inadvertently taken into his mouth, and which working its way into the throat, it was found impoſſible to extract.

P. 89. No manor in Goldington or elſewhere, could have been purchaſed by the grandfather of the preſent Duke of Bedford, of the Duke of Marlborough, or of any other perſon in the year 1774, as John Duke of Bedford died in the month of January, 1771. The ſame miſtake occurs in the account of the pariſh of Ravenſden, p. 126.

I make no apology for troubling you with theſe obſervations, which, if not wholly undeſerving of notice, you will have the goodneſs to inſert in your excellent miſcellany.

Your's, &c.

Bedford,
Jan. 12th, 1807.

WM. BELSHAM.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

FACTS *relative to the* PRESENT STATE *of the* CITY *of* TRIPOLI; *communicated in a* LETTER *from* JONATHAN COWDERY, SURGEON *of the late* AMERICAN FRIGATE PHILADELPHIA.

Malta, July 10, 1805.

THANKS to the activity of our navy, and to the efforts of General Eaton and his few but valiant men, who much aſtoniſhed every Muſſulman in Tripoli, and put the whole regency on the point of a revolution, we were liberated on the 3d of June, for 60,000 dollars, as a balance of priſoners.

We left about 200 ſlaves, who were ſubjects of the King of Naples, much regretting that they could not claim ſo happy a country as ours, whoſe ſovereignty had the ſpirit to deliver its ſubjects from ſlavery and miſery. I have ſince viſited the once opulent and powerful, but now wretched, Syracuſe. We arrived here yeſterday, and find the people of Malta very civil, polite, and commercial, and the immenſe fortifications filled with Britiſh troops. * * * * * * * * *

The city of Tripoli ſtands on the north coaſt of Africa, in north latitude 32° 54′, and longitude eaſt from London 13° 11′; and is built upon the ruins of the ancient Oca, on a ſandy ſoil. It contains about 40,000 Turks, 5,000 Jews, and 1,000 Roman Catholics and Greeks. It has eight moſques and one chriſtian church; ſome of the moſques are very large.

The baths are places of conſiderable reſort, on account of the injunctions of Mahomet, which direct the keeping the body clean: but I have ſeen many deviate from this, and rub their bodies with dry ſand inſtead of water. This cuſtom, I am informed, originated from the pilgrims and travellers not being able to find water while travelling over the deſert. The Bedouins, a kind of ſojourning Arabs, and people from the interior of Africa, often prefer this imperfect method of purification, even when water is at hand.

Many of the buildings have the appearance of great antiquity, of which the Turks can give no account. Among them is a Roman palace and a triumphal arch. The caſtle ſtands on the water's edge, in the north-eaſternmoſt corner of the city. Its ramparts are of different heights; on the land ſide they are from 40 to 80, and on the water ſide they are from 35 to 40 feet in height. Twenty-five pieces of braſs ordnance, of different ſizes, are mounted on different parts of the caſtle, to command the city, adjoining country, and harbour. Several of the apartments in the weſt end of the caſtle are large, commodious, and airy, ornamented with a variety of fine marble, moſaic and ſtucco work, and richly furniſhed in the Turkiſh ſtyle.

Here the Baſhaw receives and holds audience with foreign ambaſſadors and conſuls; holds his divan, which he often imperiouſly over-rules; and gives his mandates, which are often enforced by the moſt cruel torture and death. Here are a great number of ſmaller apartments; a large open court and ſpacious gallery, for the accommodation and reſidence of the Baſhaw, his wives, children, and attendants: here is alſo a bomb-proof room, to which the Baſhaw flies in times of danger. The apartments in the eaſt end of the caſtle are ſtables for the Baſhaw's horſes, and priſons where our officers and myſelf were confined, and where the Baſhaw confines his hoſtages and criminals; and in the midſt of which is the magazine of gunpowder. Theſe gloomy mantions of horror are in bad repair, full of vermin, and is the filthieſt place in all Tripoli. I was taken out of this priſon ſome months before our liberation, and put on a very limited parole, to attend the ſick and lame of our crew.

The city, including the caſtle, is three miles and a half in circumference. The country about Tripoli, nearly to the foot of Mount Atlas (which is two days' journey from Tripoli), is all, except the gardens and orchards near the city, a ſandy and barren deſert. The houſes, the ramparts and batteries which ſurround it, are built of the ruins of the ancient cities of Oca, Leptis, and Sabrata, which are chiefly of marble and a variety of other calcareous ſtones, and columns of granite, many of which are very large, put together with a cement of lime and ſand; but without the regularity of ſquare, plumb-line, or level. The walls are generally white-waſhed with new-ſlacked lime, at the commencement of the Ramadan or Carnival. The tops of the houſes are flat, and covered with a compoſition chiefly of lime, which (when dry) forms a very firm terrace. To ward againſt the vengeance of their enemies, the whole city is fire-proof.

The freſh water uſed in Tripoli (except in time of ſcarcity, or the fear of a ſiege, when it is brought from the wells in the Deſert on mules, aſſes, and chriſ-

tian ſlaves) is rain-water caught in winter, the only time of rain in this country: it runs from the terraces, through well conſtructed earthen tubes into large vaulted reſervoirs, which are built of ſtone and lime, and well coated with lime, and are in the earth below the influence of the ſun; where it is preſerved from filth, and when drawn for uſe it is remarkably clear, cool, and pleaſant. The wells in and about Tripoli, for about two miles from the ſea-ſhore, produce brackiſh water, which is uſed for ſcrubbing and drenching the ſinks, neceſſaries, ſewers, &c. and for watering the gardens and orchards during the dry ſeaſon. Sinks lead from the houſes through the bottoms of the neceſſaries into very large common ſewers, which lead into the ſea, all of which are built of ſtone and lime. The ſeamen and marines of the late frigate Philadelphia can atteſt the vaſt quantity of lime uſed in Tripoli; a number of whom were driven, by unfeeling barbarians, to work in it for nineteen months.

The ſtreets not being paved, are naturally very duſty; but every thing of the nature of manure is diligently ſought for, gathered into large baſkets, ſlung upon camels, mules, and aſſes, and carried to the gardens and orchards, to raiſe the ſoil from its natural ſtate of barrenneſs. Theſe little plantations are each encloſed with high walls; they contain from two to ſix acres each; ſeveral of them are cultivated by European gardeners, and are made to produce all the uſeful roots, plants, and fruits that are natural to the torrid and temperate zones. Theſe encloſures are about 2000 in number, all interſperſed with tall date trees, and are laid out in ſuch a manner, that collectively they form a ſemicircle, which extends from ſhore to ſhore, at a little diſtance from the city. This ever-green half zone, the ſandy deſert which it lies upon, and the proud Atlas which borders the proſpect, when viewed from the top of the caſtle-gate of the city, or the ſhipping on the coaſt, preſents a beautiful proſpect.

The winds from the north, north-eaſt, and north-weſt, are generally very ſalubrious; thoſe from the ſouth, ſouth-weſt, and ſouth-eaſt, come over the parched continent, and are generally very oppreſſive: they are called the Sirocco, and ſometimes riſe to that degree of heat and violence, that thoſe who are not able to find ſhelter in houſes, tents, &c. often periſh: it ſometimes laſts three days, but generally not longer than the firſt twelve of the twenty-four hours. The want of proper apparatus rendered me unable to learn the different degrees of the temperature of the climate. The nights and mornings are ſometimes cool after rain; but I never, while in Tripoli, ſaw any froſt or ſnow.

The principal market is held every Tueſday, on the ſandy beach, about one mile eaſterly of the city, where a variety of articles are ſold, and the butchers kill and ſell their meat, chiefly to Chriſtians, Jews, and the higher order of Turks. Very little meat is killed in the city. The common claſs of people, and the Baſhaw's troops and ſeamen, eat but little meat; their diet is chiefly dates, olives, oil of olives, bread, and a variety of vegetables, which they cook in oil. The Turks are, with a few exceptions, ſtrangers to luxury and diſſipation.

The prevailing diſorders among the natives of Tripoli were, ophthalmia in ſummer, and catarrh and ſlight pneumonic affections in winter. The former I attributed to a remarkably ſerene and brilliant ſky, and the ſcorching winds from the continent; the latter to the want or neglect of proper clothing. The dead, except thoſe of the Baſhaw's family, and a high order of marabuts, or prieſts, are buried out of the city. On the beach, one cable length eaſt of the caſtle, and half a cable length above high water mark, myſelf, with our boatſwain and twelve of our crew, did laſt ſummer (through the deſire of Captain Bainbridge, and permiſſion of the Baſhaw) bury our brave officers and ſeamen, who were killed in the exploſions and in the engagements off Tripoli, and who floated on ſhore. In digging the graves, our men hove up vaſt quantities of human bones. The Turks informed me, that they were the bones of the people who died of the plague many years ago; they collected them into baſkets, and carried them away as faſt as poſſible, muttering and ſaying that they ſhould not be polluted with chriſtian bones.

The calcareous ſubſtances of which Tripoli is chiefly built, the well-conſtructed drains, the killing the meat and burying the dead at a diſtance from the city, the removing the offal and filth to the gardens for manure, and the temperate manner in which the Turks and Arabs live, have without doubt been the cauſe of the late remarkable continuance of health in Tripoli.

J. C.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN preſenting to your readers a Summary of the State of the Weather, from Chriſtmas-day 1805 to the ſame day 1806, I will previouſly lay before them the average heat for each month of the laſt year, and of thoſe in the preceding:

	1805.		1806.
Jan.	34.333	—	41.276
Feb.	35.5	—	41.3
March	43.568	—	42.25
April	45.76	—	44.76
May	49.45	—	55.20
June	55.895	—	62
July	59.432	—	62
Auguſt	61.850	—	62
Sept.	58	—	59.70
Oct.	47	—	52.50
Nov.	39.333	—	50.00
Dec.	38.3	—	47.00
The year	47.368		51.665

In the former of theſe years, the average heat encreaſed from month to month till Auguſt; but in the latter there was no increaſe of heat after June: for that and the two following months, the mean heat was 62°. It muſt indeed be in the recollection of all your readers, that the hotteſt days in the whole year were in June; and it now appears to have been ſo much the caſe, as to equal the higher temperature that is uſually experienced in the months of July and Auguſt. With regard to the whole year, the average of 1805 was rather lower than uſual, and that of 1806 has been higher than that of common years. The mean height of the barometer for the year is equal to 29.815, which is not quite $\frac{1}{20}$th of an inch lower than it was for the preceding year; though the quantity of rain for 1806 has been equal to 42 inches in depth, while that for 1805 was only 25 inches: this is a freſh proof of what in the courſe of our monthly reports we have frequently referred to, that the quantity of rain is in all caſes in proportion to the high temperature of the atmoſphere.

During the year there have been 141 days very brilliant; 119 in which there has been rain; on 17 there has fallen ſnow or hail; the remaining 88 days may be nearly equally divided into fair and cloudy days: among the latter muſt be reckoned about 10 days in which fogs have prevailed the greater part of the day.

The ſtate of the wind has been as follows: N. 16, S. 19, W. 84, E. 27, N.E. 48, S.E. 26, N.W. 76, S. 69.

The month of January was remarkable for ſtorms and heavy rains, that occurred uſually in the night. February was noted for its great variableneſs, both in the preſſure and temperature of the atmoſphere. March, for its ſevere froſts and heavy ſnows. April, for its north and north-eaſterly winds. May, for its eaſterly winds, which were attended with much miſchief to the gardens, particularly to the fruit trees. June was noted for the great heat of ſome of its days, though on others the northerly and eaſterly winds were ſevere; in ſome parts of the country there were ſtorms, attended with thunder, lightning, and hail: this was a remarkably dry month. But the following month was uncommonly wet, and the heavy rains were accompanied with ſome tremendous ſtorms. Auguſt was alſo marked by the ſtorminеſs of many of its days; but on the whole it was favourable to the harveſt. In September and October the weather was mild, and very ſuitable to the ſeaſon and climate of the country. The months of November and December were remarkable for their high temperature, and for the great quantity of rain which fell. It may be obſerved, that there have been fewer fogs in theſe months than uſual.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS *to* ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

One. Only. Alone. Lonely. Loneſome.

UNITY is the common idea which pervades all theſe words. That is one, of which there are any. That is only, of which there are no more. That is alone, which is actually unaccompanied. That is lonely, or loneſome, which is habitually unaccompanied. One child. An only child. A child alone. A lonely child.

According to the Gentiles, Jupiter was one god, and Neptune another; according to the Jews, Jehovah was the only god: if god means an object of human worſhip, the Gentiles were right, and the Jews were wrong; but if god means the Supreme Being, there can be but

one by the terms of the definition. In the ſenſe of the Gentiles, Chriſt is undeniably God; in the ſenſe of the Jews, Chriſt is undeniably not God.

Alone, for other creature in this place,
Living or lifeleſs, to be found was none.
Milton.

I go alone,
Like to a lonely dragon, that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of, though but ſeldom ſeen. *Shakſpeare.*

For the adjective *loneſome* authorities can be adduced; but it is impurely formed: the ſyllable *ſome* being the imperative mood of *ſamnian*, to gather, can only unite with ſubſtantive etymons, as in *ſportſome*, *irkſome*, *healſome*, *lengthſome*, *buxome*, *floatſome*, *jetſome*, *ligſome*, *toilſome*, *lightſome*, *tireſome*, *gameſome*, &c.; here it occurs in union with the adjective *lone*, and forms an inſignificant compound, like the words *with-alone*.

To ſtudy. To learn.

Studere, to ſtudy, appears to be a privative of the impersonal verb *tædere*, to grow weary: he ſtudies who does not tire of application.

Leornan and *lucran*, to learn, are etymologically connected with words ſignifying *to borrow*: he learns who borrows from his maſter intellectual ſtores.

To ſtudy implies uniform application in purſuit of knowledge; to learn implies ſucceſsful application. We ſtudy to learn; we learn by dint of ſtudy.

Lively men ſtudy with difficulty, but learn with eaſe.

The more we learn the more we know. There are thoſe who the more they ſtudy the leſs they know. He has ſtudied well who has learned to doubt.

There are many things we learn without ſtudy; there are others we ſtudy without learning.

Thoſe are not the wiſeſt who have ſtudied moſt, but who have learned moſt.

Youth is the time for ſtudy, but manhood is the time for learning.

To remark. To obſerve.

To remark, is to mark again for the purpoſe of remembering: to obſerve, is to watch over, as a ſhepherd does his ſheep. To remark, implies only attention; to obſerve, implies drift, or purpoſe: hence we call the ſtatement of an individual fact, a remark; and the ſtatement of an inference, an obſervation.

'A traveller remarks the moſt ſtriking objects he ſees.'—*Blair.*

'Remember that as thine eye obſerves others, ſo art thou obſerved by angels and by men.'—*Jeremy Taylor.*

'If the remarker would but once try to outſhine the author, by writing a better book on the ſame ſubject, he would ſoon be convinced of his own inſufficiency.'—*Watts.*

'He reads much;
He is a great obſerver; and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men.'—*Shakſpeare.*

To aknowlege. To confeſs. To avow.

To aknowlege, is to make known; to confeſs, is to make known by *ſpeaking with* another; to avow, is to make known by declaration before the gods (*ad* and *vovere*). Simple expoſure, private participation, and public promulgation, are the ideas reſpectively ſuggeſted.

We aknowlege our faults to one another; we confeſs them to the prieſt; we avow them in public worſhip. To aknowlege deſire; to confeſs illicit intercourſe; to avow marriage. A gentleman aknowleges his miſtakes. A priſoner confeſſes his crimes. A patriot avows his oppoſition.

Dr. Johnſon characterizes *to aknowlege* as a hybrid word, produced between Latin and Engliſh: it is of wholly Engliſh genealogy, and formed by the ſame rule of analogy as *to accompany*, *to accouple*, *to accuſtom*, *to affront*.

Difficulty. Obſtacle.

A difficulty renders our progreſs *uneaſy* (*dis* and *facilis*), an obſtacle *withſtands* it (*ob* and *ſtare*): we ſurmount the one; we remove the other. The firſt deſcribes impediment ariſing from the nature and circumſtances of the affair; the ſecond deſcribes hinderance from a foreign cauſe. Philip found a difficulty in managing the Athenians, from the nature of their diſpoſitions; he found an obſtacle in the eloquence of Demoſthenes.

Prudence. Wiſdom.

Prudence is a contraction of providence, which means foreſight. Wiſdom, being derived from *wiſſen*, to know, ſignifies knowlege. Prudence is hypothetical wiſdom; and wiſdom is realiſed prudence. Cautious people, who act from proſpective motives, are called prudent. Prudent people, who attain their ends, are called wiſe.

Succeſs

Succeſs is the mark which conduct has to hit: the prudent take a ſafe and a right direction, but commonly underſhoot their aim; the raſh fling ſidewards, or fly beyond, they commonly overſhoot their aim; the wiſe chooſe fitly, both their direction and their effort. The prudent excel in collineation, the raſh tend to hyperbole; but every unforeſeen contingency effectually diſappoints the prudent, and may bring the raſh to the preciſe goal. It is wiſer to truſt in the prudent than in the raſh, if you value the means; wiſer to truſt the raſh than the prudent, if you value the end.

Profuſion. Extravagance.

He is profuſe, who *pours forth* his whole ſupply; he is extravagant, who *wanders from* his right direction.

The profuſe man errs by the quantity, the extravagant man by the quality of his expenditure. He, who praiſes exceſſively, is profuſe; he, who praiſes inappropriately, is extravagant, in his flattery. The writer who ſticks too long to his topic, is profuſe; he who quits it too often, is extravagant.

Preſuming. Preſumed. Preſumptuous. Preſumptive.

He is preſuming, who *takes* rank *before* it is allotted him. That is preſumed, which is *taken* for granted *before* it is proved. To preſume, is to *take beforehand.* The preſumption of good fame is a motive for authorſhip.

Participial adjectives bear to participles the relation of habituality to actuality. Preſumptuous is habitually preſuming; preſumptive is habitually preſumed.

'Preſumptuous prieſt.'—*Shakſpeare.*

'Preſumptuous hope.'—*Milton.*

In the technical language of lawyers, both French and Engliſh, the preſumptive heir is uſed for the heir-at-law; not as Johnſon and Truſler ſay, in oppoſition to the heir apparent: but this word, being impurely formed, is in both languages obſoleſcent.

Enough. Enow. Sufficient.

Enough and enow are different ſpellings of the ſame adjective; but theſe orthographic variations have acquired an uſeleſs diſtinction. Caprice has made enow into the plural of enough. 'He has meat enough.' 'He has had meats enow.' Enow being the more euphonous, ſhould become the only form of the word. 'Enow of reaſons;" why not alſo 'enow of argument?' In other gothic dialects, *to enow* is the verb for to ſatisfy. *Nog* is ſtrong beer; probably *enough* deſcribed originally the ſatisfaction which precedes intoxication. The French *aſſez*, ſeated, alſo deſcribes an after-dinner feeling.

Sufficient is contracted from *ſatis faciens;* and *ſatis* means filled with food, not with liquor. It deſcribes therefore a calmer comfort, mere contentment. He has ſufficient, who has juſt what he wants; he has enough, who has any thing leſs than too much. The covetous man never has enough, although he has more than a ſufficiency. If my hoſt is helping me to wine: 'that is ſufficient,' permits him to ſtop; 'that is enough,' forbids him to proceed.

Peace. Calm. Tranquillity.

Peace, being derived from the ſame root as *pauſe*, means a ceſſation of trouble. From the Italian *calare*, to ſink, to abate, comes the ſubſtantive *calamento*, declenſion, deſcent, decay; and hence probably the verb *calmare* to cauſe to abate, and the ſubſtantive *calma*, calm. Tranquillity means ſmoothneſs, and does not, like peace and calm, imply previous perturbation. Peace is oppoſed to war; calm to ſtorm; and tranquillity to agitation.

Whole. Entire. Complete. Finiſhed.

Whole derives from the ſame root as *to heal*, and was at firſt ſynonymous with *healthy*: ſo the German *ganz* comes from the ſame root as *geſund. Entire*, in Latin *integer*, means *covered in*, and deſcribes that ſort of health which conſiſts in a whole ſkin. To be free from wounds, from ſores, from mutilations, conſtitutes the primary idea of wholeneſs, entirely, or integrity. Whole and entire are both oppoſed to parted and to deficient; and in their metaphorical application are identical: but whole is ſometimes uſed for healthy, whereas entire is not.

'They abode in the camp till they were whole.—*Joſhua.*

Complete means filled up, and finiſhed means ended. The vintner completes, the toper finiſhes, a bottle. Of an apartment which has all its furniture, one may ſay it is complete, or it is finiſhed. A dictionary may be completed by interpolations: it is finiſhed at the laſt page.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES IN THE BACK SETTLEMENTS OF NORTH AMERICA.

[The public naturally expected, on the eſtabliſhment and repoſe of the government of the United States, that meaſures would be adopted for exploring the vaſt tracts of unknown country which lie between the Miſſiſſippi and the Pacific Ocean. Hitherto theſe expectations have been diſappointed; but the recent ceſſion of Louiſiana has, in an eſpecial manner, drawn the attention of the American government towards its weſtern territories, and the reſult of ſeveral expeditions have juſt been made public.

We are indebted to a correſpondent in New York for the power of firſt introducing a knowledge of theſe diſcoveries to the European public, and we ſhall not fail to lay before our readers every new fact as it tranſpires, till every part of this immenſe continent has been explored, and till we have introduced the particulars to them.]

Account of a Journey up the Waſhita (or Ouachita) River, in Louiſiana, performed by William Dunbar, Eſq. and Dr. Hunter.

THESE gentlemen were employed by Mr. Jefferſon, Preſident of the United States, purſuant to a proviſion of Congreſs for exploring Louiſiana. They ſet out from St. Catharine's Landing, on the Miſſiſſippi, on the 16th of October, 1804, and proceeded to the mouth of the Red River. This is ſo called from the red appearance of the water, cauſed by ſome earthly impregnation tinged probably with iron.

At a little more than twenty-three miles from the Miſſiſſippi they entered the Black River, ſo called from the clearneſs of its water, looking dark when contraſted with the muddy hue of the Red River.

They proceeded ſlowly upwards, paſſing the place where the river Tenſa enters from the eaſt, and the Catahoola from the weſt, and viſiting the ſtation called Fort Miro, about 200 miles from the entrance below, and which is the out-poſt of the United States in that quarter. As far up as the junction of the three rivers juſt mentioned, the country is alluvial and flat, the water ſluggiſh, and the current ſcarcely perceptible. Immediately above, the high land and permanent ſtrata of ſoil begin.

The latitude of Fort Miro is about 30° 30′. After viſiting various ſettlements, and encountering many difficulties amidſt ſhoals and rapids in the upper country, they arrived at length at the Hot-Springs, ſituated toward the ſource of the river, in latitude 34° 31′.

In proſecuting this expedition, it was diſcovered that frequent ſalines or ſalt-licks exiſted there. They learned that in the ſurrounding country, and in the ſpaces lying far towards the north and weſt, the rivers Waſhita, Arkanſa, and the Red River, were too brackiſh to be potable in dry ſeaſons. Salt ſprings, and plains incruſted with ſalt, are reported to be interſperſed through thoſe regions. On the Waſhita they ſaw ſwans and alligators.

About the latitude 33°, the line of demarkation between Orleans and Louiſiana, the long moſs or tillandſia almoſt ſuddenly ceaſes, being found no further to the northward; and about the ſame place the oſiers, which grow on the banks of the river, ceaſe, and ſhow themſelves further on to the ſouthward.

The party proceeded no further than the Hot-Springs, which are ſix in number, and are ſituated about ſix miles from the main ſtream to the north-weſt, as it there runs, and a little above the great rapids. Their heat is too great for the hand to bear; the higheſt temperature is about 150°. The water, on cooling, is palatable, and very good to drink, having but little foreign impregnation. The body of the mountain from which it iſſues is ſilicious, partly flint and partly free-ſtone; but the ſuperficial parts, which have been overflowed by the effuſions from the ſprings, are incruſtated with a ſtratum of calcareous matter, that, in the courſe of time, has been depoſited from their water. A trifling portion of iron is contained in it too, and precipitated with the lime.

In the hot water of theſe ſprings a green plant vegetated, which ſeemed to be a ſpecies of the *conferva* growing in ſuch ſituations; probably the *fontinalis*. But what is more remarkable, a bivalue teſtaceous animal adhered to the plant, and lived in ſuch a high temperature too. Here they diſcovered a kind of wild cabbage, which they cooked, and found to be mild and good for food. Between the Hot-Springs and the place where the voyagers landed, are ſeveral licks and oozings of ſalt-water. They relate their ſurpriſe at beholding plants, ſhrubs, and trees, at the outlet of the ſprings, abſolutely growing and appearing healthy, while their roots were expoſed to a heat of 130°.

The

The coldneſs of the weather was very remarkable. On the 30th of December the quick-ſilver ſunk to 9°; on the 2d of January, 1805, to 6°. On this latter occaſion, when the temperature of the atmoſphere was 6°, and of the river water 32°, a condenſed vapour floated over its ſurface, as is uſual in ſuch caſes. On January 11th, the mercury in the air was at 11°, and in the Waſhita water at 39°. On the 12th, the atmoſphere was at 20°, and the river at 40°. In thoſe caſes of unequal temperatures, much watery vapour hovered over the ſtream. The obſervers relate, that although 20° of difference are more than enough to make this exhalation appear viſible, yet that 13° of variation are not enough for the purpoſe.

Above the alluvial country, the rocks were chiefly of a ſort of ſchiſtus, ſome of it aluminous, and all of it unfit for covering houſes; a kind of ſilicious compoſition, reſembling oil-ſtone, or turkey-ſtone, but too brittle for gun-flints; and a ſort of ſandy aggregate, which ſeemed as if it might be employed for grind-ſtones. The mineralized and carbonated wood was found in ſeveral places. There were no certain indications of the proper foſſil coal; nor did they meet with any ſtrata of gypſum. And, notwithſtanding the heat of the ſprings, they met with no lava, pumice, or other volcanic matter.

Having, in the courſe of the voyage, collected conſiderable information about the Caddaux, the Oſages, and the other nations of Indians which ſometimes frequent the Waſhita and the little Miſſouri, which runs into it; having acquired a good deal of knowledge about the immenſe prairies, which are compared to Paradiſes, lying toward the ſources of the Red-River and the Arkanſas; and having made many aſtronomical, geological, and meteorological obſervations from day to day, the adventurers, with their crew of ſoldiers, got back to Natchez about the end of January, 1805.

From the journal of the ſurvey, which they kept with all poſſible correctneſs, a map of the Waſhita has been compiled and publiſhed at Waſhington, forming a ſubſtantial addition to American geography.*

This country was colonized early by the French. They projected and began extenſive ſettlements on the Waſhita; but the general maſſacre planned and executed in part by the Indians againſt the French, and the conſequent maſſacre of the Natchez tribe by the French, put an end to theſe undertakings, and they were never reſumed under the French government.

The *prairies* of this region are deſcribed as plains or ſavannas, without timber, generally very fertile, producing an exuberance of ſtrong, thick, and coarſe herbage. When a piece of ground is once got into this ſtate in an Indian country, it can have no opportunity of reproducing timber; it being an invariable rule to fire the dry graſs in the fall or winter, to obtain the advantage of attracting game when the young tender graſs begins to ſpring. Thus the young timber is deſtroyed; and annually the *prairie* encroaches upon the woodland. It is probable that the immenſe plains known to exiſt in America may owe their origin to this practice. The plains of the Waſhita lie chiefly on the eaſt ſide; and being generally formed like thoſe of the Miſſiſippi, ſloping from the banks of the river towards the great river, they are more or leſs liable to the influence of inundation in the rear. This has been known to advance ſo far in certain great floods, as to be ready to pour over the margin into the Waſhita. Such an occurrence has however latterly become very rare, and it may be generally eſtimated that from one-fourth of a mile to a whole mile in depth, will remain exempt from inundation during the high floods.

Fiſh are not very plentiful in the Waſhita. In the year 1799, the waters of the Miſſiſſippi, during an inundation, dammed up the Waſhita by regurgitation, to ſuch a degree, that they ſwelled conſiderably above Fort Miro. The ſtagnation and corruption of the water from this cauſe, deſtroyed all the fiſh in that part of the river; and they have been ſcarce ever ſince.

The *bois d'arc* (bow-wood), or yellow dye-wood, is ſometimes ſeen near the Waſhita. It bears a gold-coloured fruit as large as the egg of the oſtrich; its deep-green foliage reſembles that of the orange-tree; and no foreſt-tree can compare with it for ornamental grandeur.

About 300 miles above Nachitoches, on the Red-River, the navigation is oppoſed

* As ſoon as we receive this and other maps of theſe newly explored diſtricts, we ſhall introduce them into the Monthly Magazine.

poſed by a very ſerious obſtacle. This is the raft, or natural covering, which conceals the whole river for about ſeventeen leagues, and is continually augmenting by the drift-wood brought down with every conſiderable freſh. This bridge, which was for a time nothing but floating trees, &c. ſupports at this time a growth of every thing growing in the neighbouring foreſt, not excepting trees of a conſiderable ſize. The river may be frequently paſſed without any knowledge of its exiſtence, ſo perfectly is it concealed by the ſuperincumbent maſs of materials; and it is reported, that the water is working for itſelf a new paſſage through the neighbouring low grounds.

☞ *In our next will be introduced Obſervations on certain Parts of the Country in Louiſiana; by Anthony Soulard, Eſq. Surveyor-general of Upper Louiſiana.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* MORGANTE MAGGIORE *of* LUIGI PULCI.

PEACE, however, had not long been re-eſtabliſhed, before theſe mutual promiſes began to wax cold and be forgotten. Gano, whoſe baniſhment had been a principal article, was recalled; new ſuſpicions and jealouſies ſprung out of the old animoſity of the emperor againſt Rinaldo; moſt of the Paladins retired in diſpleaſure to their caſtles in the provinces; and Orlando (whoſe diſguſt was greater in proportion to his reſponſibility for having brought about the reconciliation,) ſet off in ſearch of new adventures, with a reſolution never to return again to the ungrateful court of Charlemagne.

After a month's travelling, he and his ſquire Terigi find themſelves on the confines of Perſia, and arrive at the camp of a Pagan giant, Marcovaldo, who is beſieging the *Amoſſante*, for love of his daughter Clariella. We will not enter into the details of this adventure, ſo ſimilar to that of Manfredonio; but, once for all, obſerve that in this ſecond expedition very little of variety or novelty occurs; and we ſhall paſs over our account of it very ſhortly, only ſtopping where any paſſages of particular merit appear to deſerve tranſlation.

Marcovaldo, after a fierce combat, falls by the hand of Orlando; and his death is attended with peculiar circumſtances, which diſplay at once the fancy, the genius, and the abſurd ſuperſtition of the writer and of the age. When dying, a ſudden illumination enters his ſoul, he abjures the impious Mahound and his rabble of gods, and begs to be baptiſed by his conqueror. After this pious deed, which the good Orlando does not heſitate to perform, he beholds angels deſcending in a viſible ſhape to bear away his ſoul to Paradiſe. The laſt requeſt of this unfortunate giant is expreſſed in an intereſting and affecting manner.

One act of grace before his ſpirit fled,
Only one act the fainting chief requir'd:
If chance Orlando's footſteps ever led
To her whoſe beauty had his boſom fir'd,
That he would tell her how her warrior bled,
And how, by love to his laſt hour inſpir'd,
His breath juſt parting from this mortal frame
(Conſtant in death) ſigh'd out his fair-one's name;

And he would beg her to confeſs his merit,
Sometimes the ſolitary tomb to ſee
Where his cold bones their native duſt inherit,
And call upon his name, and ſay "For thee
Thy Clariella grieves, unhappy ſpirit,
Whoſe only fault was too well loving me!"
Perhaps he hoped, that ſad and tender ſtrain
Might call his ſpirit back to earth again.

Ev'n as, the ſpreading mulberry tree beneath
(Witneſs of amorous ſighs in days of yore),
On Thiſbe's name the lover call'd in death,
And brought the fleeting ghoſt from Heav'n once more.
Meantime, celeſtial ſounds began to breathe;
Strains, more than earthly, paſſed their fancies o'er,
The ſoft, melodious, hymning of the ſpheres,
And harmony too pure for mortal ears.

C. 12. *ſt.* 67.

Orlando was, after this, received and entertained for ſome time very courteouſly by the *Amoſſante* and his fair daughter; but, as the former was a very zealous Pagan, he performed all his acts of hoſpitality in perfect ignorance of the name, ſtyle, and title of his gueſt. However, the Soldan of Babylon, who meditated a war againſt the Amoſſante, diſcovers, by means of a necromancer, who this powerful ſtranger was; and takes care to have the information conveyed to the court of Perſia, in conſequence of which he cauſes both the knight and his ſquire to be ſeized while aſleep, and thrown into a moſt horrible dungeon. From this place of confinement, through Clariella's good offices (who is deeply in love with her deliverer), Terigi is at length

length ſet free; and immediately haſtens to Paris, to procure aſſiſtance for his maſter.

At Paris, in the mean while, a great revolution had happened. Charles was ſolemnly depoſed, Gano a ſecond time expelled the kingdom, and Rinaldo quietly ſeated on the imperial throne. But no ſooner does he hear of the confinement of his beloved couſin, than he throws aſide the dignities and dangers of royalty once more, reſtores the crown to his degraded ſovereign, and ſets off, accompanied by Oliver and Richardetto, on the enterpriſe of delivering Orlando.

In his paſſage through Spain, he performs ſome ſignal ſervices for King Marſilius; and is admitted into the favour and confidence of that powerful prince, who, though a Pagan, offers him the aſſiſtance of a large army, with his martial daughter, the lovely Luciana, for its commander, againſt the Amoſtante. Luciana had fallen in love with Rinaldo during his reſidence at her father's court of Saragoſſa, and preſented him with a rich pavilion worked with her own hand, which is deſcribed with much elegance and fancy.

It was divided into four parts, according to the different elements. That which repreſented *fire* was adorned with carbuncles and rubies and other blazing ſtones, ſo as to dazzle all beholders; and in it were repreſented the figures of Cherubim and Seraphim, ſuch as play in the beams of eternal love. The ſecond diviſion was appropriated to *air*, and contained all the heavenly phenomena, and every kind of bird, from the eagle,

Who, ſtedfaſt gazing on the neighbouring ſun,
Sheds her proud plumage o'er the ſubject main,
But tricks herſelf in gayer robes anon,
Burſts forth afreſh, and flames in youth again;
Down to the ſparrow,
That frequent haunts the melancholy wood,
And joys in ſadneſs and deep ſolitude.

In the ſame diviſion of this beautiful pavilion,

And in the midſt, reſplendent, ſtately, fair,
Sat Juno, with her heav'nly circlet crown'd;
Deïopeia by her ſtarry chair
Was plac'd, and nymphs unnumber'd throng'd around.
The mighty monarch of the Winds was there,
Who with huge chains his boiſterous brethren bound;
Fierce Aquilo, and Notus loud and ſtrong,
And dark Orion bringing ſtorms along.

The *ſea* was repreſented in the third diviſion, and, among a great variety of appropriate figures and emblems,

Here were the huge immeaſurable whales,
Thoſe vaſt and dreadful monſters of the deep,
That ſeize with furious ſway the paſſing ſails,
And to the bottom of the ocean ſweep;
There tuneful ſyrens, to the dying gales
Soft ſinging, lull unwary tars aſleep.
Here dolphins, gliding ſwift in wanton ſport,
Guide the glad veſſel to her deſtin'd port.

The moſt picturesque of the various images wrought on the fourth diviſion, which repreſented *earth*, is that of Ceres ſeeking her raviſh'd daughter.

There, through the world's remoteſt regions ſtraying,
Unhappy Ceres, mournful and alone,
Seeking her raviſh'd Proſerpine, and ſaying
"I've loſt my child—oh whither has ſhe flown?"
And here appear'd the lovely virgin, playing
On beds of flowers, herſelf a roſe freſh-blown;
Behind, the gloomy form of Pluto lay,
Marking the thoughtleſs victim for his prey.

Rinaldo makes every compliment that ſo magnificent a preſent demanded, and the occaſion ſuggeſted; aſſuring the fair embroiderer that ſhe muſt have learned to work in Paradiſe, and that Philomela's web was nothing in compariſon:—to all which ſhe very prettily anſwers,

Not if the treaſures of the earth below,
Not if the glories of the ſky I brought,
Could I a preſent worthy thee beſtow,
Or pay thy glorious merit as I ought;
But, if you wiſh the real truth to know,
Whoſe fancy plann'd it, and *whoſe* fingers wrought:
To call it mine a power ſuperior wrongs,—
To Love, and Love alone, the praiſe belongs.

C. 14, *ſt.* 43, &c.

After this interchange of civilities, the whole armament ſets forth, and ſoon arrives in Perſia.

The war againſt the Amoſtante, like all wars in romances, was very fertile in wonderful incidents, but is not very amuſing in the recital. Orlando was ſet at liberty through the interceſſion of the enamoured Clariella, under an engagement to aſſiſt the monarch againſt his new invaders. He is brought, of courſe, to a ſingle combat with Rinaldo; and the combatants are ſeparated by night. New adventures occur, diſcoveries are made, the city is entered by ſtratagem, the Amoſtante ſurpriſed and killed, and the

Paladins made maſters of his empire, which they poſſeſs for ſome time in great joy and feſtivity. The part which Claviella takes in theſe proceedings is not *very dutiful*: but romance-writers make it ſo far from a crime, that it becomes with them a ſplendid virtue to aſſiſt a chriſtian knight againſt an infidel father.

Mean-while Anthea, the Soldan's daughter of Babylon, another female warrior, and far more famous both for beauty and courage than all the preceding, animated by the fame of Rinaldo's exploits, perſuades her father to ſend her at the head of a numerous army to revenge the Amoſtante. The deſcription of her perſonal charms is thus managed by Pulci:

Her hair was bright as Danaë's locks of gold,
  Her face was fair as Cytherea's breaſt;
Her eyes like ſtars, which heaven's bright regions hold;
  Great Juno's form her beauteous noſe confeſt;
Her ivory teeth in ſome celeſtial mould
  Were caſt, her mouth with roſy dimples dreſt;
And mighty Pallas had conſpir'd to deck
Her ſnowy ſhoulders and her poliſhed neck.

Her ſmooth round arms for action form'd and grace,
  And white and long and pliable her hands,
Fitted to bend the twanging bow in chaſe
  Among the nobleſt of Diana's bands;
Tempting the tender lover's warm embrace,
  Her ſwelling boſom full and free expands;
And Proſerpine's enchanting form is trac'd
  In the ſoft yielding of her ſlender waiſt.

C. 15, *ſt.* 99.

Notwithſtanding all theſe feminine excellencies, this *limber-handed* lady had at different times overcome all the knights of Perſia, Phœnicia, and Egypt; and was therefore adored by her father and the people.

Her firſt introduction to the Paladins was in the character of an embaſſadreſs, rather than of an enemy; ſhe was therefore received with the utmoſt courteſy and magnificence by them, and made in full aſſembly excellent proof of her talents for eloquence. She addreſſed herſelf particularly to Rinaldo, with whom ſhe was already enamoured on report; and propoſed that it ſhould be decided by a ſingle combat between them, whether the Paladins ſhould remain maſters of Perſia, or reſign to her father the throne of the Amoſtante. Rinaldo (who had all this time been drinking delicious poiſon from her eyes) accepted the challenge, but invited her to remain with them one day, and partake of an entertainment which he would cauſe to be provided in honour of her. To this Anthea readily conſented; and Oliver, who was charged by Rinaldo to arrange the feaſt, prepares for his labours with the following naïve reflection on the new paſſion with which he ſaw the lord of Montauban was inſpired:

Coſi va la fortuna—
Cercati d'altro Amante, Luciana!

The reflections of Rinaldo, the night after his grand feſtival, were not very favourable to the exertion of his proweſs the ſucceeding morning. Orlando finds him at day-break ſtill toſſing on his feveriſh and ſleepleſs bed; and his admonitions on the occaſion are worth tranſlating only as they afford a ſpecimen of a ſingular affectation of language, of which Pulci and many of the old Italian poets were often guilty:

Oh where, Rinaldo, is thy valor gone?
  Oh where, Rinaldo, is thy power, thy fame?
Oh where, Rinaldo, is thy ſenſe o'erthrown?
  Oh where, Rinaldo, is thy ancient name?
Oh where, Rinaldo, has thy fancy flown?
  Oh where, Rinaldo, haſt thou loſt thy ſhame?
Oh where, Rinaldo, is thy proud command?
Oh where, Rinaldo?—In a woman's hand!

Is this a ſeaſon fit for ſport and play?
  Is this a ſeaſon to be ſpent in love?
Is this a wanton ſummer's holiday?
  Is this the Idalian hill, or Paphian grove?
Is this a time in idle peace to ſtay?
  Is this the faith Orlando hoped to prove?
Is this a time to jouſt with harmleſs lance?
Is this the ſoft and peaceful realm of France?

And is it thus our conqueſt we ſhall ſave?
  And is it thus we gain a glorious throne?
And is it thus Anthea's boaſts we brave?
  And is it thus we conquer Babylon?
And was it thus our plighted faith we gave?
  And is it thus that plighted faith is ſhewn?
And is it thus our hearts and ſouls we ſever?
—Adventurous hope and joy, farewel for ever!

C. 16, *ſt.* 49.

Oliver alſo was entreated to try his powers of perſuaſion with the enamoured knight; but, ſtung of his own ſucceſſive enthraldom to the charms of Floriſene and Meridiana, declines the office with a witty alluſion to the tale of the abbeſs who wore the breeches. Whether the original honour of this tale, which has been

been ſo improved on by Rabelais and Fontaine, is to be aſcribed to Pulci, I know not.

However, Orlando's remonſtrances had rouſed him to a ſenſe of honor and ſhame, and he iſſues forth to the field with the following exclamation:

My word is paſs'd, and I will keep the ground
With lance in reſt, and this good ſword and ſhield;
But how myſelf with my own weapons wound?
How make my maſter bow, my conqueror yield?

Orlando had now blown a blaſt on his ivory horn, (the fame that was afterwards ſplit in pieces at Roncesvalles); Anthea had arrived, and the encounter began. Its iſſue was ſuch as might have been expected. Rinaldo, in the middle of the courſe, threw his ſhield behind him, and caſt away his lance. Richardetto and Oliver ſucceſſively challenged the fair enſlaver, were overthrown, and ſurrendered themſelves priſoners. Orlando, full of rage and deſpair, next encountered the victorious Amazon: Rinaldo, for the firſt time forgetting his faith and his friend, was forced by his ill-fated paſſion to pray for the ſucceſs, or at leaſt the ſafety, of his miſtreſs; and we know not what might have been the ſucceſs of his renegado oriſons, had not the fall of night ſeparated the combatants, and ſaved the honor and life of one of them.

Meanwhile Gano, who had been wandering over the world in purſuit of miſchief and revenge, had arrived at the Soldan's camp; and perſuaded him that by recalling his army, with the priſoners whom his daughter had made, he would draw Orlando and Rinaldo into a ſnare: for they would certainly purſue him to attempt the reſcue of their friends, and, when once in his city, might eaſily be entrapped and diſpatched. The advice of the traitor was adopted, and Anthea, with her army and her captives, returned to Babylon.—*(To be continued.)*

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* WRITINGS *of* HISTORIANS *of all* AGES *and* COUNTRIES, *chiefly with a* VIEW *to the* ACCURACY *of their* MILITARY DESCRIPTIONS, *and their* KNOWLEDGE *of the* ART *of* WAR. *By* GENERAL ANDREOSSI.

[*Continued from p. 532 of vol. 22.*]

D'ESPAGNAC, who was the aid-de-camp of Field Marſhal Saxe, wrote the Life of that great general, with ſo much ability, that Voltaire was loud in his praiſe, and the public voice confirmed the merit of the work. A volume of engravings ſerve to exemplify the narrative, which we cannot read without admiring the intelligent officer in the diſtinguiſhed author. His Eſſay on War as a Science, comprehending all its grandeſt objects, is ſo critically compiled from the moſt valuable authorities, both ancient and modern, that his ſyſtem is complete. The diffidence of the author would not permit him to make the ſlighteſt deviations from his text, which he cites literally, as in the original document, noting the volume and page; and, although he reaſons as he proceeds, his obſervations are altogether detached from his borrowed materials. A ſupplement is added to this book, "On the Reveries of Marſhal Saxe," in which he ſtrives to reconcile the leading principles of that officer with thoſe of our ſervice.

RAYNAL's Hiſtory elucidates the moſt intereſting period of modern occurrences: I mean the European eſtabliſhments in the two Indies. A flowing ſtyle, and ornamented periods, embelliſh his picture of ſituations the moſt oppoſite, and accounts the moſt extravagant. War, as a ſcience, formed no part of his plan; yet his details are inſtructive. The exploits of the Portugueſe, under the Great Albuquerque, are among the prominent paſſages of this work, and muſt be read with pleaſure.

The Inſtructions of FREDERIC THE GREAT include all the fundamental principles of war; he expoſes to his generals a ſyſtem founded on his own experience; and, by nobly pointing at his own miſtakes, he teaches them to avoid ſimilar errors. Nor is this work (ſo worthy its illuſtrious author) his only claim on the gratitude of every military man: like Cæſar in all things, he wrote the narrative of his campaigns, entitled "The Hiſtory of my Time." Theſe commentaries treat generally on the public events in Europe, from his acceſſion to his laſt campaign in Bohemia in 1778.

This period, ſo memorable in the Pruſſian annals, occupied the labours of many other valuable writers: among others, LLOYD, by birth an Engliſhman, but actively employed during the Seven Years' War in the armies of Auſtria and Pruſſia. His works, forming an inexhauſtible ſource of moral, political, and military information, conſiſt: 1ſt, of his Introduction to the Hiſtory of a Seven Years' War, entitled "Memoirs Military

and Political," afterwards tranſlated into French by an officer named Saint-Memon: 2dly, the Hiſtory, in two volumes; the firſt of which, containing the campaigns of 1756-7, was partly tranſlated by Saint-Memon, and fully by Rouz-Fazillac; and the ſecond, including the campaigns of 1758-9, has no avowed tranſlator, although it is conjectured that a manuſcript tranſlation has been made by G. Imbert: 3dly, his 'Memoir on the Invaſion and Defence of Great Britain, tranſlated by Imbert.

In the preface, Mr. Lloyd touches on the art of war generally; but with ſuch exquiſite ſkill, that we are prepared to expect the profound reaſoning and extenſive knowledge which characteriſe his ſubſequent diſcuſſions. The remainder of his introduction is under five heads:

1. On the formation of armies, ancient and modern: here he hazards ſome opinions, more or leſs erudite, on the formation of an army; but the reſult of his argument is, that three qualities perfect the proportions of a military body, viz. ſtrength, activity, and perpetual motion.

2. On the philoſophy of war: he analyzes the various faculties eſſential to the guidance of an army, and diſcovers thoſe operative ſprings whoſe influence, more or leſs, give energy to enterpriſe, and inſpire the troops. Theſe ideas are perfectly original, and worthy the genius of a Plutarch or a Locke.

3. On the connexion exiſting between different forms of government, and their various ſyſtems of warfare.

4. Military tactics, excluſively conſidered. His diſcuſſion on this ſubject is at once profound and luminous. The baſis of all offenſive and defenſive operations he affirms to be, the art of always keeping a good line.

Laſtly, In analyzing the frontiers of France, Auſtria, Hungary, Poland, Turkey, and Ruſſia, the genius of the author burſts upon his reader with increaſing brilliancy. His topographical is as infallible as his argumentative knowledge.

His Hiſtory of the Seven Years' War, in plan and execution, preſents an invaluable model to other writers. It contains general remarks on the art of war, according to the exiſting ſyſtem: he traces a brief ſketch of the relative ſituations, political and military, of the belligerent powers, and developes the operations of each campaign. He gives us a general view of the theatre of war, but particularizes the ſcenes of the principal actions; all which he narrates with a correctneſs and ability attributable ſolely to experience and ſuperior judgement.

His Memoir on the Invaſion and Defence of Great Britain is not candid, and would be devoid of intereſt, if he did not reſume his military reflections in applying them to a project, the event of which, however, was altogether dependant on circumſtances.

Mr. Lloyd died in the year 1783, at the moment he had it in contemplation to compoſe a general hiſtory of the wars in Flanders, Germany, and Italy, for the two foregoing centuries. The world will, no doubt, long deplore the premature loſs of this officer's valuable exertions.

Tempelhoff, a Pruſſian officer of great merit, continued Lloyd's Hiſtory of the Seven Years' War. He ſerved for a length of time under Frederic, for whom he appears to have entertained a more equal admiration than his predeceſſor expreſſes, and gives a more circumſtantial account of the actions he records. "His work is, in many reſpects, exemplary as a military hiſtory, and full of local information. Every officer wiſhing to underſtand the principles of his profeſſion, is adviſed to ſtudy this admirable treatiſe on practical tactics, which, in truth, has no competitor."*

Thiele'he, a Saxon colonel, procured a diſtinguiſhed name among the Germans, as the author of a work entitled "Memoirs on Military Operations, and on the Seven Years' War." Such praiſe from a military people is no ſmall proof of an author's merit. The Colonel confines himſelf to a diſtinct narrative of the moſt memorable actions during that period, to all of which he bears perſonal teſtimony. Each detail is, in itſelf, an independent hiſtory. His facts are related with candour; he developes cauſes and effects, and draws inferences from the whole pregnant with inſtruction to all military men, particularly to thoſe of the engineer and ſtaff departments. The attack and defence of fortified poſts and entrenched camps, with practical rules, occupy much curious and intereſting diſcuſſion. The four ſieges ſuſtained by the fortreſs of Schweidnitz, during the campaigns of 1757 to 1762,

* Mirabeau, in his Pruſſian Military Syſtem.

occupy

occupy one volume. His refearches into the art of encamping are novel and profound; and, although the author announces that he writes only for the inſtruction of ſubaltern officers, all ranks may profit from the peruſal of it.

The King of Pruſſia's campaign in Bohemia, in 1788, has found a rigid critic in the COMTE DE-SCHMEITAU, who, with the rank of major-general of cavalry, was the whole time attached to the perſon of his royal maſter. His remarks on the operations of this campaign diſcover the mind of an intelligent officer, who relates with exactitude facts eſtabliſhed by experience. This work is written with extreme boldneſs; it has been tranſlated into French.

Ancient hiſtory has uſually been found more ſeducing, as well as more intereſting, than modern hiſtory: nevertheleſs, the Fall of the Roman Empire, the origin of the modern kingdoms in Europe, the diſcovery of America, and (in France, *particularly*) the exploits of Charlemagne, the cruſades, and the revival of the arts under the foſtering reign of Francis I., are, at leaſt, equally important events with the Grecian wars or Roman conqueſts. It is not, therefore, the materials that form this diſtinction, it is the manufacturer of whom we muſt complain. Our hiſtorians are neither painters, philoſophers, nor ſtateſmen; ſome one of which qualities every writer of antiquity poſſeſſed, and many of them not unfrequently the whole. A man cannot be effectually qualified as an hiſtorian, unleſs he holds a conſiderable part in the government, and riſes with its proſperity. Such an one, from having a perpetual crowd of objects within his obſervations, has opportunities of forming compariſons, of conceiving vaſt projects, and of combining cauſes and effects, with advantages impervious to other people: hence the peculiar merits of many of our Memoirs. But although amuſement mingles with inſtruction in this ſtyle of compoſition, the reader will do well to beware of its impoſing qualities: the pen wanders when the imagination is prejudiced, and private feelings ſpeciouſly diſguiſe the truth.

In Marſhal DE MONTLUC's Commentaries, this ſort of bias is remarkably glaring. We muſt, however, declare that the author does not indulge his vanity at the expence of his veracity. In his ſplendid repreſentations of his own actions, he calls upon the candour of living witneſſes to corroborate, or refute, them. De Thou, in his very judicious treatiſe, repeats and juſtifies them all. The Marſhal's ſubſequent work, however, named, by Henri IV., "The Soldier's Bible," is not leſs eſteemed for this little weakneſs. No better judge could have decided on its merits. The book ran through ſeveral editions, and has been tranſlated into Italian and Engliſh; and, notwithſtanding the late improvements on tactics, it will ever deſerve to be the companion of military men who with to improve in the profeſſion.

DU BELLAY ſeems to have collected all his panegyric into one focus, to emblazon the character of Francis I. In his narrative he dwells too long on thoſe battles where he was either an agent or witneſs.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL *of a* VOYAGE *performed in the* INDIAN SEAS, *to* MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, *&c., &c., in* HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, *in the* YEARS 1803-4-5, *interſperſed with ſhort* DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES *of the* PRESENT STATE *of the principal* SETTLEMENTS *of the* INDIA COMPANY.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE *by an* OFFICER *of that* SHIP.

[*Continued from Vol. 22, p. 540.*]

BEING accommodated with a budgerow and proviſions, as the winds were very faint, and ſometimes contrary, we proceeded ſlowly down the river on the ebb tides; bringing up during the floods at the villages on the banks, and making excurſions from thence into the country to ſee the manufactures, manners, and cuſtoms of theſe harmleſs people: thus prolonging this little voyage of pleaſure to the length of three or four days.

We viſited the botanical garden, which is delightfully ſituated on the weſtern bank of the river, a few miles from Calcutta; its appearance from the water too, while paſſing it, is very picturesque.

"Here waving groves a chequer'd ſcene diſplay,
And part admit, and part exclude the day;
There, interſpers'd in lawns and opening glades,
Thin trees ariſe, that ſhun each other's ſhades."

The natives were exceedingly civil to us wherever we went, ſhewing us every thing, and ſupplying us with all kinds of fruits for a mere trifle.

Having dropt down to Saugur roads, in order to collect the homeward-bound Indiamen, we here ſpent our Chriſtmas with

with the utmoſt feſtivity. This is a jubilee which Britiſh tars never fail to commemorate, whatever part of the globe they may happen to be in at the time.

We ſailed from Saugur with the convoy, which we accompanied till abreaſt of the Andaman iſlands; when we hauled off to the eaſtward, and left them to purſue their voyage.

We paſſed between the Andaman and Carnicobar iſlands, cloſe to the ſouthern extremity of the latter, with ſeveral other iſlands in ſight, all having a dreary and inhoſpitable appearance; the winds nearly due eaſt, with fine weather, but (as in the vicinity of moſt iſlands) ſqually at intervals. The next day ran cloſe paſt Tolonga, which is of conſiderable height, but in other reſpects ſimilar to the reſt of the Necobars.

We this day had a view of Pulo-Rondo, Pulo-Way, and the high land of Sumatra, about Acheen head. We now experienced little elſe than a ſucceſſion of violent ſqualls of wind, with deluges of rain; in the night, thunder and lightning in an awful degree.

It was not till the 21ſt of January that we could reach Pulo Penang, or Prince of Wales's Iſland, ſituated at the entrance of the ſtraits of Malacca, and two or three miles diſtant from the Malay coaſt. A party of us went to ſee, the day after our arrival at the iſland, a very beautiful little waterfall, about ſix miles from the town.

We ſtarted from the town at daybreak, and rode a few miles through pepper plantations, groves of the cocoanut, betel, &c. highly delighted with the fragrance of the air, which at this time of the day is ſtrongly impregnated with the grateful odours that riſe along with the exhaling dews, from the trees, ſhrubs, and flowers. At the foot of the mountain, however, we were obliged to diſmount, and proceed on foot up a winding path, that led through a foreſt of trees of the moſt gigantic ſize, and which, by meeting over head, almoſt excluded the day; involving us in a kind of pleaſing gloom, the effect of which was heightened by the diſtant noiſe of the waterfall.

——————— "I hear the din
Of waters thund'ring o'er the ruin'd cliffs.
What ſolemn twilight, what ſtupendous ſhades,
Enwrap theſe infant floods!—Through ev'ry nerve
A ſacred horror thrills.—A pleaſing fear
Glides o'er my frame.—The foreſt deepens round;
And, more gigantic ſtill, th' impending trees
Stretch their extravagant arms athwart the gloom."—*Armſtrong.*

The latter part of our journey was ſteep, rugged, and narrow, and ſo overſhadowed with the thick woods, that we could ſee nothing of the fall until we came to the baſon into which the water tumbles: all at once then this little fairy glen opened to our view, and diſplayed a ſlender and beautiful caſcade of water, clear as cryſtal, and iſſuing (as it were) from the middle of a little tuft of trees, about 200 feet above our heads. The ſtream is twice intercepted in its deſcent by thin ledges of rock that run acroſs the fall, and, by ſplitting it in thinner ſheets of water, add greatly to the beauty of the caſcade. It at length precipitates into a baſon of ſolid rock, from one ſide of which it glides off into a ſteep and rugged channel, that forms a ſeries of other little caſcades all the way down to the foot of the mountain.

The baſon is bounded on each ſide by craggy precipices, whoſe brows are overhung with lofty pines, ſome of which have occaſionally given way, and their trunks are ſeen lying in various directions at the bottom, being ſplit and torn by the fall.

After enjoying our little cold collation in this romantic ſpot, and bathing in its cool and refreſhing waters, we reluctantly took our departure, and retraced our ſteps back to the town; admiring the beautiful natural ſcenery of this iſland.

On the morning of the 24th January we weighed and made ſail once more for Bengal. As the north-eaſt monſoon was now in its height, we were obliged to keep along the Malay coaſt, which is high, and much diverſified in its outline features from the great variety of forms which the mountains aſſume. The next day (25th) paſſed Pulo Buton, (26th) Pulo Sayer, and on the 29th deſcried the eaſt Andaman.

On the ſame evening we got ſight of Barren, or Volcano Iſland, which at this time was burning very fiercely, the eruptions taking place every eight or ten minutes, with a hollow rumbling noiſe.

This is a ſmall circular iſland, lying almoſt in ſight of the eaſt Andaman, between that and the Malay coaſt: it appears to be a perfect cinder, or at leaſt covered in every part with lava, without the ſmalleſt veſtige of vegetation; it is of conſiderable height, and the volcanic opening or crater is in the centre of the iſland. We paſſed within little more than

than a mile of it; and, as the winds were trifling, we obſerved the eruptions for three days and nights ſucceſſively.

The inhabitants of theſe iſlands (Andamans) are a moſt wretched race of mortals; they go entirely naked, live principally upon fiſh, and 'tis ſaid are canibals when they can procure human fleſh.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

EDWARD JORDEN, M.D.

THIS learned phyſician was born of a good family at High Halden, Kent, and after receiving a preparatory education, was removed to Hart-hall, Oxford, where he ſtudied ſometime, but without taking a degree. Having choſen phyſic for his profeſſion, he went abroad and viſited different univerſities, particularly Padua, then the moſt famous medical ſchool in Europe. He there took his doctor's degree in that faculty, and returning to his native country was admitted a member of the royal college of phyſicians. He ſettled at firſt in London, and became very diſtinguiſhed in his profeſſion: but having a great inclination to mineral works, ſays his biographer, he was at great charges about the making of alum, which not ſucceeding according to expectation, he was thereby much injured in his eſtate. He was much reſpected by King James, who committed the Queen to his care when ſhe made uſe of the Bath waters. The ſame monarch alſo employed him in another caſe, which is curious enough to deſerve notice in this place. A young woman in the country was troubled with ſuch unaccountable ſymptoms, as cauſed a report to be ſpread abroad that ſhe was bewitched. James had great faith in the doctrine of *Demonology*, and wrote a ponderous book in its defence againſt Reginald Scott, and other ſceptical writers on that ſubject. This circumſtance, therefore, afforded him an opportunity of proving the truth of his poſitions. By his orders the poſſeſſed perſon was brought up to London, and placed under the obſervation and care of Dr. Jorden, who, by giving her ſimple things without any thing of a medicinal nature, and by other means, diſcovered the cheat, which he reported to the King. The girl was at firſt very unwilling to diſcloſe the juggle, but after ſome threats and promiſes, ſhe confeſſed that "ſometime before there happened a difference between a female neighbour of her father's and himſelf, and having in his own apprehenſion, no better way to be avenged of her than this, he impiouſly cauſed his daughter, on the receiving of the ſacrament, to engage to imitate one bewitched, and aſcribe it to that woman, which ſhe did, and acted this part in ſo exact and wonderful a manner, that ſhe deceived all the country where ſhe lived, who thought it to be a truth. After which confeſſion ſhe was very quiet, and the king giving her a portion, ſhe married, and thus was cured of her mimical witchery."

After practiſing ſome time in London, Dr. Jorden removed to Bath, where he lived many years enjoying the "applauſe of the learned, the reſpect of the rich, the prayers of the poor, and the love of all."

He married the daughter of a gentleman named *Jordan*, in Wiltſhire, the account of which marriage being very ſingular, I ſhall give it in my author's own words.

"The Doctor being on a journey benighted on Saliſbury plain, and knowing not which way to ride, happened to meet a ſhepherd, of whom he made enquiry what places were near, where he might have entertainment for that night: the ſhepherd telling him there was no place near enough for him conveniently to reach in any ſeaſonable time, the Doctor aſked what gentleman lived thereabouts; the ſhepherd replied, there was one Mr. Jordan not far off, a man of good quality, and a great eſtate. Preſently the Doctor (looking on this as a good omen) reſolved on his houſe; where he was ſo kindly entertained, and ſo well accepted, that Mr. Jordan, underſtanding him to be a bachelor, beſtowed his daughter on him, with a conſiderable fortune."

By his lady he had four children. Edward the elder was an enſign in the attack on the iſle of Rhé, where he was ſlain, "making his colours his winding-ſheet." His eldeſt daughter was married to Mr. Thomas Benford, an apothecary at Bath, and mayor of the city: the others died young.

Dr. Jorden died of the ſtone and gout in 1632, aged 63, and was buried in the Abbey church at Bath. His works are, 1. "A Brief Diſcourſe, called the Suffocation of the Mother," &c. London, 160?, 4to. 2. "A Diſcourſe of Natural Baths, and Mineral Waters; wherein the original of Fountains in general is declared. The Nature and Difference of

of Minerals, with Examples of particular Baths. The Generation of Minerals in the Earth, from whence both the actual heat of Baths, and their Virtues proceed. By what Means Mineral Waters are to be discovered. And lastly, of the Nature and Uses of Baths, but especially of our Baths at *Bathe*, in Somersetshire," 4to. 1631. Again in 1632, and revised and corrected by Dr. Guidott in 1669, 8vo.—This is a performance of no ordinary ingenuity, and evinces, for the period, great chemical and mineralogical knowledge. From the preface to the last mentioned edition, the above particulars are taken.

THOMAS GUIDOTT, M.D.,

mentioned in the preceding account, was descended from a noble family at Florence. His ancestor, Antonio Guidotti, came to England about the year 1543, and received from King Edward VI. the honour of knighthood. The subject of the present article was born at Lymington, in Hampshire, in 1638, and was educated at Dorchester grammar-school, from whence he removed to Wadham college, Oxford, in 1656. He there took his degrees in arts, and entered on the study of physic, in which faculty he took his bachelor's degree in 1666, with license to practise. The year following he settled at Bath, where he was greatly encouraged by an eminent physician there, Dr. John Maplet, to whom he afterwards dedicated in a very respectful and grateful manner, his Discourse concerning the Antiquity, &c. of Bath, appended to his edition of Dr. Jorden's book abovementioned. But according to Wood, (Athen. Oxon. II. 1101,) Guidott's practice at Bath decaying, occasioned by his impudence, lampooning, and libelling, he left that place in 1679, and retired to London." In 1671 he performed his exercise at Oxford for the degree of doctor of physic, but it does not appear that he ever completed it.

Wood, who gives him a very bad moral character, says that he was a person of good parts, well versed in Greek and Latin, and intelligent in his profession.

The same author also says that he had two offers, one to settle at Copenhagen under Bartholine, and the other of a professorship of physic at Venice, both of which he declined.

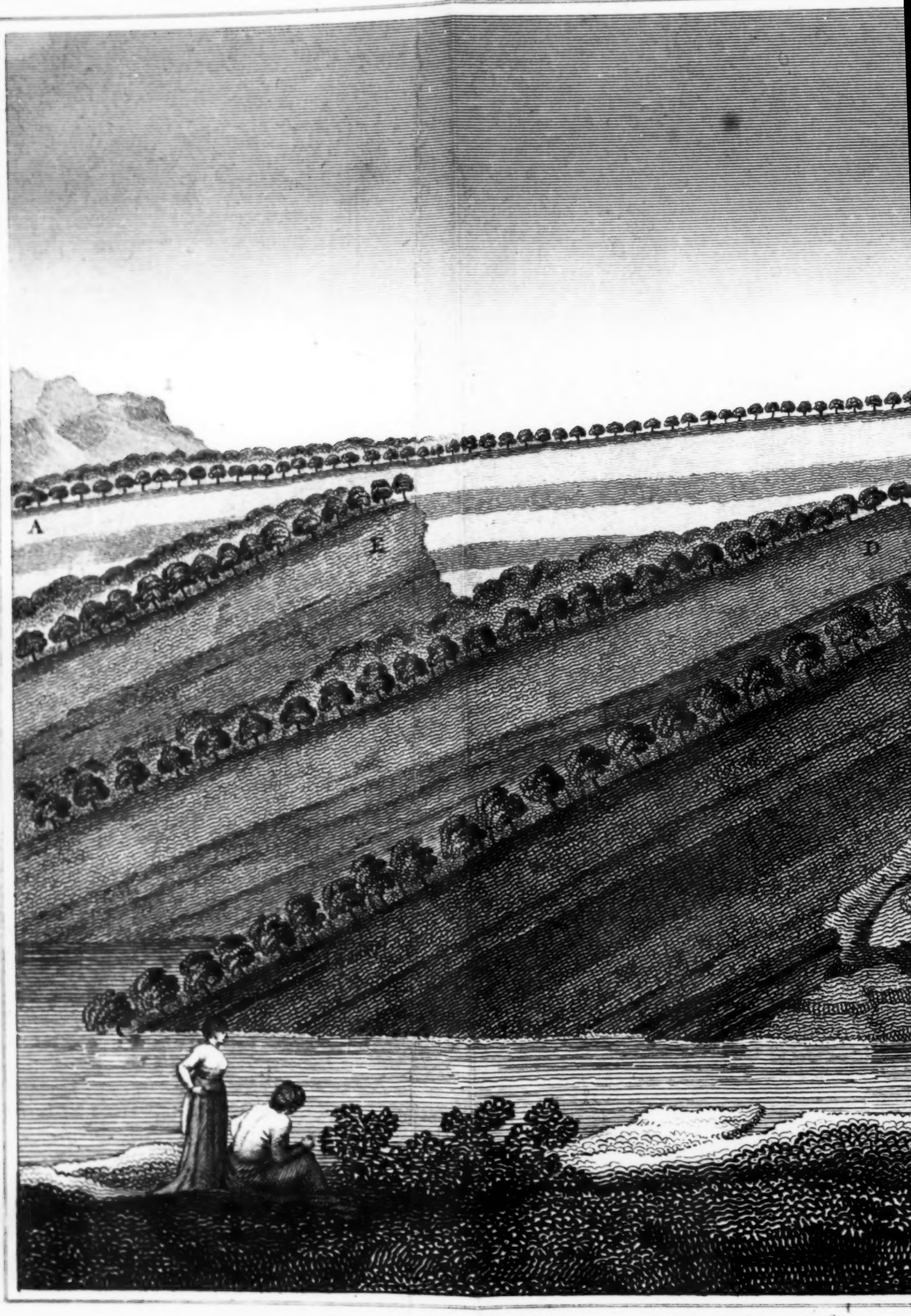
Besides the piece already noticed, he wrote "Some Enquiries into the Nature of the Water of St. Vincent's Rock, near Bristol, and that of Castle-Cary:" — "Account of the Lives and Characters of the physicians of Bath, from 1598 to 1676:" — "Observationes Hydrostaticæ, Chromaticæ et Miscellaneæ, uniuscujusque Balnei apud Bathoniam, naturam, proprietatem, and distinctionem, curatius exhibentes," &c. &c.—When he died is not certain, but he was living in 1690.

SILAS TITUS.

This writer, who made the usurper Cromwell tremble, was born at Buthy in Hertfordshire. In 1637 he became a Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, where he continued about three years, and then removed to one of the inns of court; but the great rebellion breaking out, he entered at first into the parliamentary service and became a captain. When the king's cause, however, declined, and he saw which way the independents were going, Titus adhered to his sovereign, and was with the commissioners appointed by parliament to his Majesty, at Newcastle, and afterwards at Holdenby. The King being seized at that place and carried off by Cornet Joyce, the commissioners sent him with an express to the parliament in June, 1647, to acquaint them of the affair, for which service the parliament gave him fifty pounds to buy a horse. After the death of Charles the First, he became groom of the bedchamber to his successor, whom he followed into Scotland, and served under him as colonel at the battle of Worcester. Titus had the good luck to escape after that action; and lived retired. In 1657 he printed by stealth at London, a small tract in quarto, under the name of *William Allen*, entitled "Killing no Murder;" in which he proved that it was not only lawful, but highly honourable to slay the usurper. Nay, he went so far as to advise Cromwell to kill himself, "very fairly giving him his choice of hanging, drowning, or pistolling," which frightened Oliver exceedingly, and great pains were taken to find out the real author, but without effect. This small piece at its first coming out was sold for five shillings, though the ordinary price of such tracts was but sixpence.

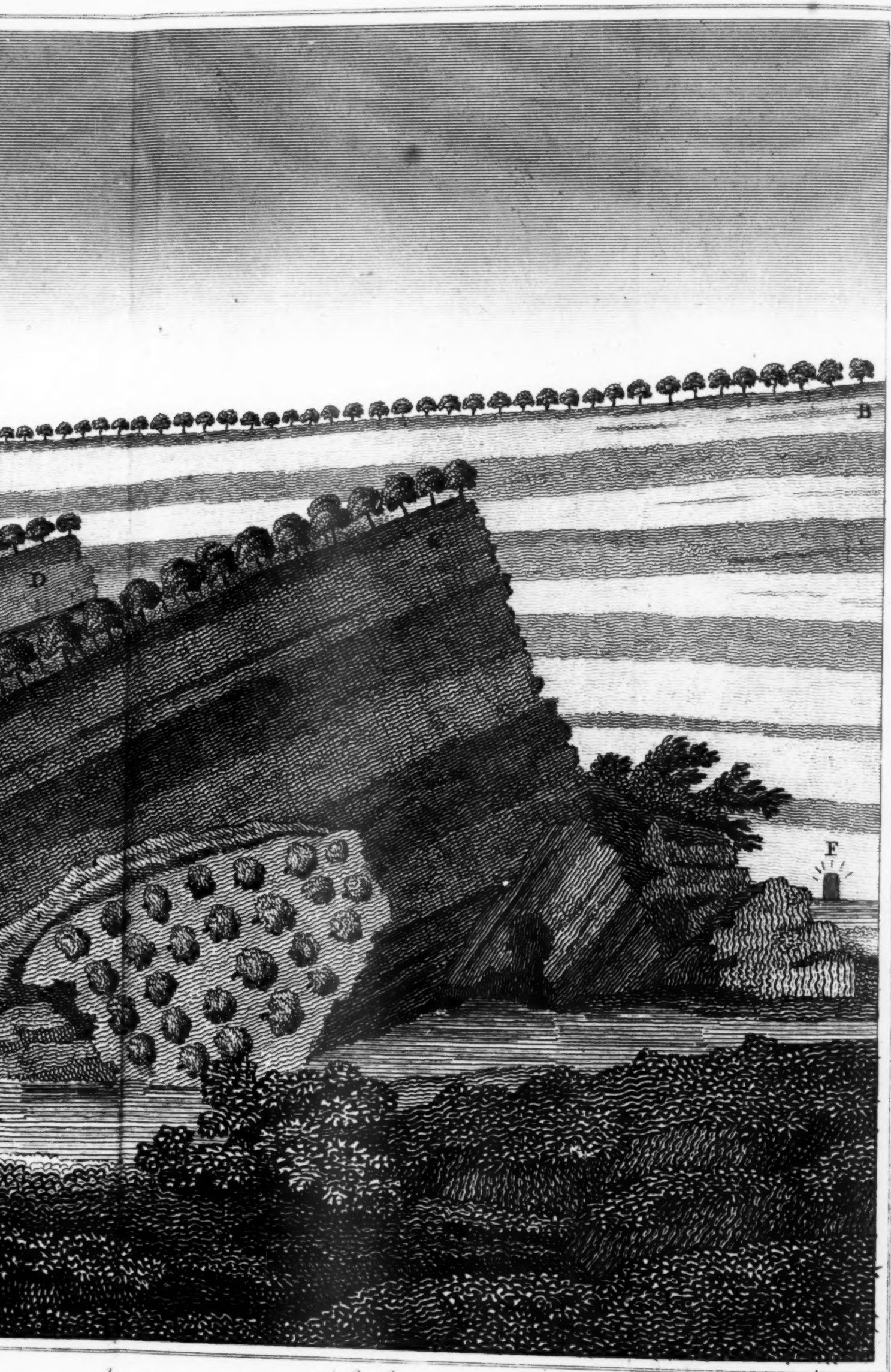
At the Restoration, Colonel Titus was elected into parliament for Lostwithiel, in Cornwall. He opposed the prerogative in 1678, on the occasion of Oates's plot, for which he lost his place at court. The year following he was chosen knight of the shire for the county of Huntingdon, and in that parliament he zealously spoke against the duke of York.

Notwithstanding this he was introduced to that prince when he was James the Second,



Effects of the great Earthquake, near

Published Feb. 1st 1807 by Rd. Phillips Bridg



ear Sellizzano in Calabria.

Cooper sc.

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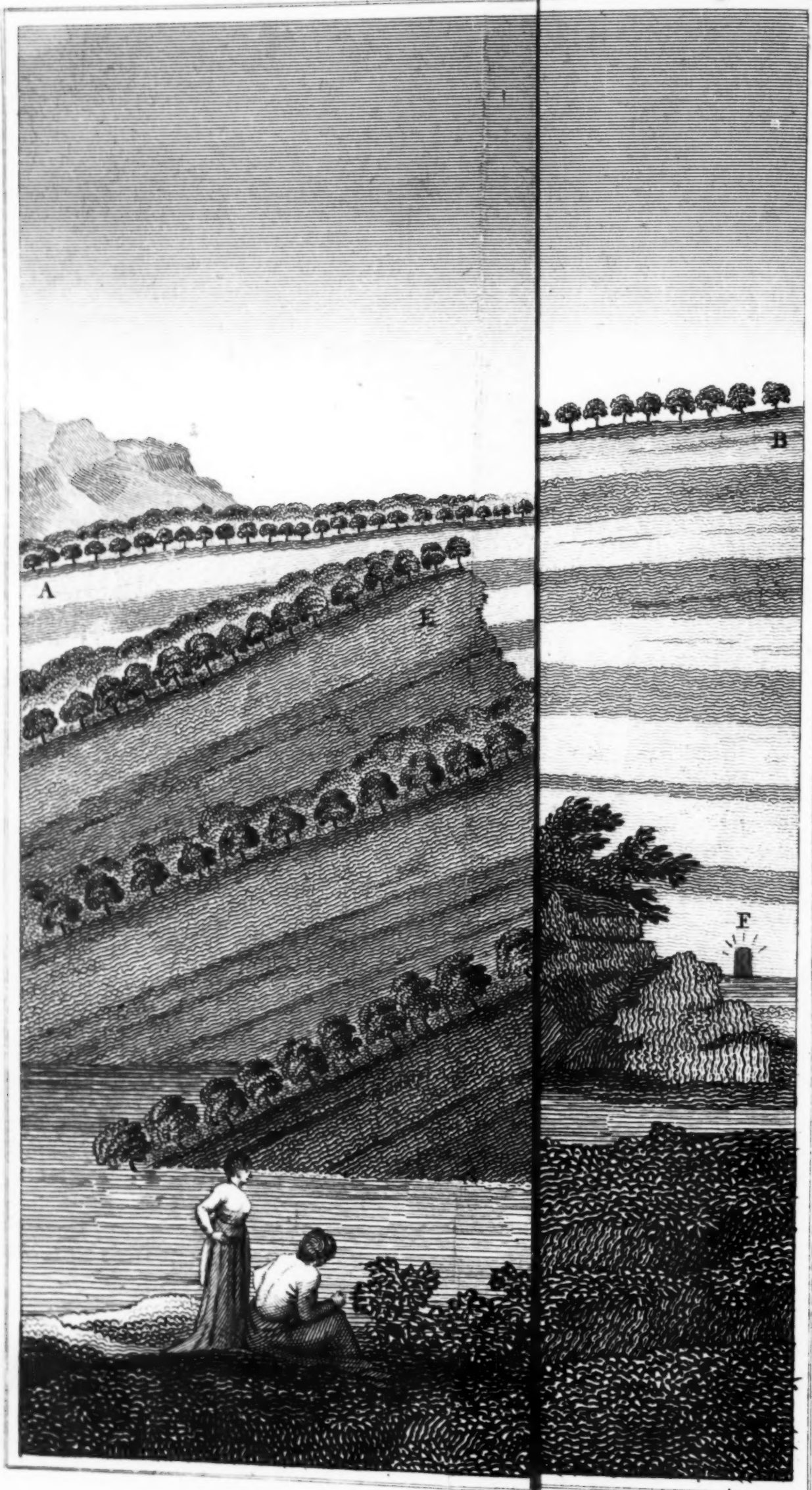

Cooper sc.

Effects

Second, and kiſſed his hand. He is ſaid alſo to have undertaken a work, recommending the "repeal of the Teſt and Penal Laws, as the greateſt happineſs that could befal the nation, and a bulwark againſt popery." For this he was ſworn in a member of James's Privy Council, and upon the abdication of that monarch, Titus alſo thought proper to abſent himſelf. But ſoon after the Revolution, he again appeared on the political ſtage as member of parliament for Ludlow. His election was oppoſed, but confirmed by a committee of the Houſe of Commons in 1690. Colonel Titus died at the cloſe of the ſeventeenth century. Beſides his tract abovementioned, which is written in a remarkably vigorous ſtyle, ſeveral ſpeeches of his are in print; and he aſſiſted Dr. Perinchief in his Hiſtory of Charles the Firſt, particularly with reſpect to the two laſt years of that monarch's eventful life.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be very much obliged to any of your numerous correſpondents who could inform me, through the medium of your valuable Miſcellany, what prince or potentate firſt addreſſed himſelf to his ſubjects in the plural number, as we always ſee in Proclamations; and how long it has been the practice of our Kings' printers, to print ſuch pronouns with a capital letter, in the manner in which it is the cuſtom only to deſignate THE SUPREME BEING?

Whitehall, INQUISITOR.
December 3, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the extraordinary* EFFECTS *of a late* EARTHQUAKE *in* CALABRIA, *illuſtrated by a* COPPER-PLATE.

IT is generally known with how much accuracy Sir William Hamilton and M. Dolomieu have deſcribed the earthquakes that have ſo often deſolated Calabria; but neither of them has ſuper-added engravings, ſo as to facilitate the comprehenſion of the deſcriptions given in their works. This deficiency I have endeavoured to ſupply, by giving a ſketch, taken on the ſpot, about ſeven years after that dreadful event. When travelling through Calabria, I was ſtruck with the appearance of the enormous maſſes of matter which had been diſplaced, as well as with the variety of their forms, and their perfect preſervation. I there beheld the exact reſemblance of thoſe mountains, the principal forms of which, ſeveral naturaliſts, and particularly Deluc, attribute to the effect of ſimilar occurrences, while others aſcribe them, but in my opinion erroneouſly, to the eroſion of water. Hence I conceived, it might prove uſeful to give an outline of theſe maſſes, which though not of equal magnitude as the mountains in queſtion, have nevertheleſs aſſumed, under our own eyes, forms, ſimilar to theirs.

The object of the preſent Memoir is not to explain, by ſuch events, all the cauſes of the inequalities of our globe, which are perhaps principally attributable to cryſtallization, and other circumſtances; I conceive, however, I may be able to ſhow, that the original inequalities of the earth have not only been greatly modified by the ſinkings and diſruption of its ſurface, but that many of them have been actually produced, either while the parts were in the act of conſolidation, or after they had attained their complete conſiſtence. Secondary rocks, and eſpecially thoſe of a ſtill more recent date, afford frequent illuſtrations of this truth.

This was alſo the opinion formed by Dolomieu, when, a few years after having viſited Calabria, he travelled over the Alps. This celebrated geologiſt has ſince frequently mentioned to me in converſation, that he had obſerved nothing which more ſatisfactorily explained the fantaſtic forms often aſſumed by mountains, the unequal inclination of their ſtrata, and the diſſimilarity between the angles of great vallies, than the above theory.

In order to form a correct judgment on the preſent ſubject, it is neceſſary to enter into ſome details, and particularly to recall to mind the principal facts which we owe to this enlightened philoſopher. It muſt, doubtleſs, be diſcovered, after an attentive peruſal of theſe obſervations, that my pencil has failed to convey an adequate idea of the ſubject; if however my feeble efforts can contribute to fix, in the memory, a few important phænomena, they may not prove wholly uſeleſs.

It ought to be premiſed, that Dolomieu did not diſcover the ſmalleſt traces of volcanoes in any of the countries which had ſuffered by earthquakes. He neither beheld lava, tufa, ſcoriæ, nor bitumens of any kind.

Dolomieu obſerves, that in the conti-

nuation of the baſe of many primitive mountains in Calabria, there are found ſucceſſive ſtrata, compoſed of quartzy ſand, pebbles, white argill, grains of feldſpath, and mica, as if formed by depoſition. Theſe ſtrata, which have originated from the decompoſition of granite, and are intermixed with ſhells, and fragments of marine bodies, appear to have been depoſited by the ſea. Theſe depoſitions, at firſt horizontal from north to ſouth, and with an inclination from eaſt to weſt, have afterwards been ſeparated, either by the currents of the ſea itſelf, or by ſuperior torrents, and have formed that ſucceſſion of hills, vallies, and plains, which terminate in a low ſhore. On this moveable baſis, is a bed of black or red-coloured argillaceous vegetable earth, from two to five feet in thickneſs, extremely compact and tenacious, forming a kind of cruſt which contributes to give, a ſmall degree of ſolidity to the ſoil. It has been hollowed out by copious rains, into deep furrows, and gorges, which are ſometimes ſix hundred feet in depth. Their banks are precipitous, and almoſt vertical like walls, becauſe the ſuperior ſtratum, being bound together by roots, retains the ſuper-incumbent ſoil.

It reſults from a general examination, that granite conſtitutes the baſe of nearly all Calabria; and that under this apparently immoveable baſis, is ſituated the focus of the earthquakes to which it is ſo liable.

Dolomieu, when ſpeaking of the effects produced by the principal ſhock of the earthquake which occurred on the 5th of February, 1783, and only laſted two minutes, deſcribes them in the following manner:

"I cannot better explain theſe effects than by ſuppoſing that ſeveral cubes formed of ſand, moiſtened, and heaped up by the hand, are placed upon a table, at a little diſtance from one another; if we farther ſuppoſe, that repeated blows are given to the table underneath, while at the ſame time it is ſhaken violently in a horizontal direction, we may then form ſome idea of the different motions with which the earth was agitated on that occaſion. Beſides theſe tranſient ſucceſſions, heaving up and down, and a kind of whirling motion alſo occurred, ſo that it was utterly impoſſible any edifice could reſiſt their united influence; houſes and even whole villages were levelled in the ſame inſtant, their foundations appeared as if they had been ejected by the earth which contained them; and the ſtones which compoſed them were broken and ſhattered in a thouſand pieces. The general effect produced upon the argillaceous ſandy ſoil of the plain was, that it acquired an augmentation of denſity by the diminution of its bulk, that declivities were formed where before precipices only exiſted, that internal cavities were filled up, &c. The conſequence was that, throughout nearly the whole length of the chain, the ſoil which had been ſupported by the granite of the mountains Caulone, Eſope, Sagra, and Aſpramonte, glided down the ſolid nucleus, leaving an opening ſeveral feet in breadth, and nine or ten miles in length. Thus whole fields have ſunk below their former level, without any of the ſurrounding ſpots having experienced a ſimilar change, and formed in this manner hollow baſons. Other portions of land have aſſumed an inclined form, while openings and fiſſures appear interſecting hillocks and plains in every direction. Almoſt at every ſtep we met with ſuch openings; but it was principally towards the borders of ſteep declivities, that the greateſt confuſion prevailed. Conſiderable portions of ſoil, covered with vines and olive trees, were detached, and thrown down in a ſingle maſs into the hollow of the vallies, deſcribing arches of circles, having as radii the height of the declivities; in that caſe, the upper portions on which the trees ſtood, were removed to a conſiderable diſtance from their former ſituation, and remained in a vertical poſition.

"It is proper to remark, that as the ſoil of the plain did not form a maſs connected together in its parts, it was ill calculated to propagate motion, ſo that its inferior portion received more than it communicated to the upper ſurfaces. Hence it is, that the lower parts have always fallen firſt, and gliding away, like fluids, from underneath the bodies ſupported by them; theſe bodies ſunk by their own weight.

"When the projectile force communicated was unuſually great, the ſoil was frequently carried over little hills, and tranſported to a conſiderable diſtance beyond them. When the oppoſite ſides of a valley met, they frequently formed a kind of vault, or cradle. But the moſt common effect was, when the inferior baſe having given way, the ſuperior ſoil had fallen perpendicularly, and ſucceſſively in large portions ſo as to aſſume a poſition ſimilar to the ſteps of an amphitheatre. The loweſt ſtep is ſometimes three or four hundred feet below its firſt poſition.

"In

"In other places, the ſand and argil had glided along, like torrents of lava, and large portions of mountains had been tranſported for the ſpace of ſeveral miles into vallies without undergoing any change of form. Whole fields were precipitated into hollows in their original horizontal poſition; while ſome remained inclined, and others vertical. In a ſpace of ten leagues, by ſix in breadth, included between the river Metrano, the mountains, and the ſea, there was not a ſingle acre, that had not ſuffered ſome change, either in form or poſition. We ſaw in ſeveral places, ſprings of water which roſe to the height of ſeveral feet, and carried with them much ſand and mud."

Dolomieu next attempts to explain why buildings raiſed upon granite, and ſolid ground, ſuffer leſs than others.* On ſimilar principles he renders it highly probable, that a cavern of an immenſe extent exiſts between Etna, and the northern part of Calabria, and concludes with offering ſome conjectures on the cauſe of this earthquake. In ſupport of this deſcription, I might add ſome obſervations from Sir William Hamilton, who preceded Dolomieu, and who himſelf witneſſed the laſt ſhocks of the earthquake; but as the principal circumſtances of that cataſtrophe are too well known to render that neceſſary, I ſhall now proceed to give an explanation of the ſubjoined plate which repreſents the more ſtriking effects produced by the earthquake that occurred in the vicinity of Settizzano, in Calabria, during 1783.

A. B. repreſent the vertical cut, nearly three hundred feet in height, of an extenſive plain planted with olive trees, in quincunxes, and very elevated.

C. D. E. are hills, each conſiſting of ſeveral acres in extent, which formed a part of this plain, and which were projected into an immenſe hollow or ravine, to about a mile diſtant These maſſes, variouſly inclined, form with the horizon angles from twenty-five to forty degrees; ſome parts are vertical; in both the ſtrata correſpond with thoſe of the plain; but we ſeldom obſerved, that the ſalient and oppoſite angles of the plain and theſe maſſes, correſponded with each other: a circumſtance which may be aſcribed to their irregular projection, and the colliſion ſuſtained in their long paſſage. The trees, with the exception of thoſe on the borders, had experienced no change, for their ſtems, or trunks, were uniformly perpendicular to the ſurface of the ground, and they ſtood at regular diſtances from each other. The new ſhoots, produced ſince the period of the earthquake, had taken a vertical direction, and formed an angle with the trunk, which added ſtill more to the ſingularity of the ſcene. This effect has, however, been omitted in the plate.

F. marks the entrance of one of the ſubterranean hollows, excavated for the purpoſe of affording an outlet to the waters. It was found neceſſary to have recourſe to ſuch expedients, as the earthquake produced two hundred and fifteen different lakes or ponds, the ſtagnant waters of which, corrupting by the extreme heat of the atmoſphere, gave riſe to peſtilential diſeaſes, which carried off more inhabitants than had been deſtroyed by the earthquake.

We find then here, though on a ſmaller ſcale, the image of many of the ſingular forms of our continents, which may be attributed to the various convulſions that the ſurface of the earth underwent before and after its conſolidation, viz. the vertical diſpoſition of the ſides of ſeveral mountains; the various inclinations of their ſtrata, and of their ſides; the angles which ſometimes correſpond, and are at others diſſimilar, the formation of vallies and lakes, by the accumulation of earth, even in the midſt of plains; the acclivities of ſea-coaſts, at the foot of which no bottom is diſcoverable; iſolated peaks, and conſiderable maſſes of matter ſcattered at a diſtance below the mountains, of which at one period they evidently conſtituted a part; profound fiſſures, either empty or filled with extraneous matter, and ſome of which afford a paſſage to volcanic eruptions; appearances of vertical ſtrata, which are often merely ſolid cuts from the mountains themſelves. From the conſideration of the above, and various other phænomena, we are neceſſarily led to attribute theſe forms of the mountains to cauſes ſimilar to thoſe which have given birth to the new hills of Calabria; the ſtrongeſt analogy forces us to refer them to the ſame origin, and to the falling in of cavities contained within the cruſt of our globe.

F. DE BELLEVUE.

* Many examples, were it neceſſary, might be adduced as furniſhing exceptions to this poſition.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN compliance with the requeſt of your correſpondent J. J. G., I have collected the following particulars reſpecting one of thoſe remarkable inſtances of Longevity referred to in his liſt.

Edward Lawſon, of Sunderland, a native of Northumberland, was for many years ſettled in the pariſh of Biſhop Wearmouth, where he rented ſucceſſively ſeveral ſmall farms, particularly at

Hendon Grange near Ryhope, and in the vicinity of Hylton Ferry. During his reſidence at the latter place, when he had nearly attained his 80th year, his occupation becoming unprofitable, he gave up his farm, and engaged himſelf in the ſervice of a gentleman in the ſame neighbourhood, by whom he was employed in the fields or ſtable, or in ſuch other work as he was capable of attending to, being always conſidered truſty and well-diſpoſed. As he had long prided himſelf on his dexterity in mowing, when he was almoſt ninety, he anxiouſly ſolicited his employer for the loan of a guinea, to wager againſt the ſkill of a much younger competitor. For the laſt fifteen years of his life, he reſided in Sunderland, in the houſe of a grand-daughter, by whom, with the aſſiſtance of other deſcendants, he was decently and reſpectably maintained; ſtill, however, keeping up his connexion occaſionally with the family of his late maſter, who had removed into the environs of the town. Being one day, when he was upwards of a hundred years old, requeſted by his miſtreſs to purchaſe her ſome fowls, with an expectation that he would bring them from the market, which was held very near his own reſidence in Sunderland, he ſet out on foot for a village ſeven miles diſtant, where he had ſome acquaintance, and having procured ſome fowls of a ſuperior quality, returned home from his marketing without delay. He was a ſtrong muſcular man, about five feet ſix inches high; he was ſimple and of an eaſy temper, never diſtreſſing himſelf about any thing beyond the occurrence of the moment, a circumſtance which probably contributed much to the prolongation of his life. Having never been afflicted with any ſpecies of infirmity or ill health, he retained his bodily vigour to a very late period, and his other faculties, with the exception of his ſight which failed him in his laſt year, to his death at the advanced age of 106, in the ſummer of 1805. He left a ſon upwards of 70, whom he always called *his lad*, a man of ſtouter make than his father, who bears at this moment every appearance of reaching a very advanced age.

Dec. 20, 1806. M. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM ſorry to trouble you again about errors of the preſs; but there is one in the laſt line of the ſecond column, page 445, of your laſt Magazine, (*in my Remarks on the improper Eliſion of Vowels*) that reduces the ſentence to ſuch tautology and nonſenſe, that I am obliged to requeſt the opportunity of a conſpicuous correction. I had ſtated that "many of our ſyllables will be found, even in ordinary delivery, to be liable to a conſiderable degree of latitude, both in QUANTITY and TUNE;" but your compoſitor (who may very well be excuſed for never having heard of the *tune* of ſyllables, in the ordinary pronunciation of ſpeech) has ſubſtituted the word *time*; and made me dwell upon a diſtinction (infinitely too ſubtile, I ſuppoſe, for the apprehenſion of any of your readers) between the *quantity* of a ſyllable and its *time*.*

I throw no reproach, therefore, on the corrector of your preſs, on account of this inaccuracy: but as the diſcrimination of the various properties of Engliſh ſyllables is one of thoſe topics, to which, both from taſte and from profeſſional duty, I am in the habit of paying a very particular attention; I avail myſelf of the preſent opportunity to elucidate the diſtinction alluded to in my laſt communication.

Engliſh ſyllables then, Sir, I conceive (and I believe I might confidently affirm the ſame of the ſyllables of all languages, that ever did, or ever can exiſt) differ from each other, not only in the *enunciative elements* (i. e. the ſimple qualities of the letters of which they are compoſed) and in their reſpective *quantities*, (i. e. the time they occupy in pronunciation) but, alſo, in the following *qualities*, which conſtitute (in the moſt comprehenſive application of the word) their tune; and which I ſhall endeavour to contradiſtinguiſh by appropriate ſymbols, the greater part of which I have borrowed from the ingenious work of Mr. Joſhua Steele.†

FIRST, ſyllables differ from each other in their *poiſe*—that is to ſay, in the affections of *heavy* (△) and *light* (·˙·)—the *Theſis* and *Ariſis* of the Greeks:—the alternations of which (not proceeding from

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* Either the lapſe of my pen, or of your compoſitor, has brought me under the imputation of another error, which though general idiom would excuſe, accuracy would of courſe reject—I mean the phraſe "three firſt lines," in my paper upon Eliſions, inſtead of "firſt three lines." Though I utterly abjure ſuch colloquial phraſeology, in critical diſquiſition, I ſhould not have thought it worth while to correct it, if ſome *unknown* correſpondent had not felt it of importance enough for epiſtolary interrogation.

† Proſodia Rationalis, or a Treatiſe on the Meaſure and Melody of Speech. Nichols, 1779.

mere

mere *taſte and election*, but reſulting from the *phyſical neceſſities* under which the primary organ of vocal impulſe, and indeed all organs and implements of motion muſt eternally act) conſtitute thoſe aſcertainable and meaſureable cadences, by which alone (in the Engliſh language at leaſt) the proportions and varieties of rythmus can be rendered palpable to the ear. — Thus | *Fancy* ‖ *Picture* | &c. conſtitute cadences of common meaſure; | *Abſolute* ‖ *Meditate* | &c. cadences of triple meaſure. So alſo the monoſyllables | *Man to* | *man and* | *horſe to* | *horſe* ‖ and the following mixture of monoſyllables and diſſyllables "*Oh!* | *golden* | *days ap* | *pear*" ‖ conſtitute cadences of common; and the following, "*For his* | *country he* | *ſigh'd when at* | *twilight* | *re* | *pairing*" | cadences of triple time.

Secondly—Syllables may be further diſtinguiſhed by the property of percuſſion (▲)—that is to ſay, by an exploſive force ſuperadded to the *heavy* poiſe, or more emphatic part of the cadence. Such percuſſion is always ſuperadded to ſome one ſyllable of every word that has more heavy ſyllables than one — as | Abſo- | lutely ‖ Intre- | pidity ‖ Se- | ringapa- | tam ‖. It belongs alſo to the heavy ſyllable of ſome diſſyllabic words, when arranged into ſentences; and even, occaſionally, to certain monoſyllables, under ſimilar circumſtances:—as—"Ye | airy | ſprites | ſavho | oft as | fancy | calls" ‖—"I | hope that the | man | will | do his | duty." ‖—*Proſe* and *verſe* falling, in this reſpect, preciſely under the ſame laws.

Thirdly—The tune of ſyllables is ſtill further diverſified by different degrees of loudneſs and ſoftneſs: *ſubſtantives* and *verbs*, for example, (as a general rule) demanding a more ſwelling loudneſs, and articles and conjunctions more of *diminuendo*, or ſoftneſs, than the other parts of ſpeech: a circumſtance, by the way, to which it would be well, if ſome even of our very firſt rate players would pay more attention; as they would be ſure to do, if they were but in the habit of obſerving and analyſing the pure *unpremeditated ſpeech* of thoſe with whom (of whatſoever rank or intellect) they may occaſionally converſe. We ſhould not then ſo frequently hear the fine ſentences of our immortal Shakeſpeare deformed and degraded by the preternatural tumefaction of unimportant particles; nor would our ears be ſhocked by thoſe frequent thunderings of "he, ſhe, it, and, we, ye, they" which remind us of the wretched ſpectacle of a rickety child; the feebleneſs of whoſe trunk and the flaccidity of whoſe waſted muſcles, are deplorably compenſated, by the largeneſs of his wriſts and ancles.

I uſe the word *loudneſs* in the above paragraph, in preference to the word *force*; and, indeed, in contradiſtinction to it, though they are ſo generally confounded. Force is, indeed, rather an object of attention in the *general* management of the voice, than a property of particular ſyllables: though its diſtinctions may indeed be ſuper-added to particular ſyllables, or combinations of ſyllables, as one of the modifications of emphaſis: but a well regulated utterance will render the ſofteſt and the lighteſt ſyllables forcible; as well as the *loud*, the *heavy*, and the *percuſſed*.

Fourthly—Syllables differ from each other in thoſe moſt evaneſcent, yet highly important properties — their muſical *accents*. But with what an unfortunate word am I obliged to conclude this enumeration?—*Accent!* that word ſo perpetually uſed by our grammarians and proſodiſts, but ſo little underſtood.—Accent! that unfortunate ſervant of all work in the houſehold of Engliſh rythmical criticiſm, almoſt inceſſantly employed in every office it is unfit for, while the department for which it is excluſively qualified, remains almoſt entirely neglected. For example, the term *accent* is applied in the caſe of all words (either of two or three ſyllables) that conſtitute but one cadence, exactly as I apply the term *heavy*, and as the Greek grammarians applied the word *theſis*:—thus the words "fancy," "abſolute," "appear," "repairing," &c. are ſaid to be accented, the firſt and ſecond on the initial, the third and

and fourth on the ſecond ſyllable; but although preciſely the ſame property of *theſis* or *heavy*, which is given to the ſyllable *fan*, in "fancy," *pair*, in "repair-
Δ ∴ Δ
ing," &c. is given to *lute*, in "abſolutely,"
∴ ▲∴ Δ∴
to *in*, in "intrepidity," and to *ring*, in
Δ∴▲ ∴∴
"Serringapatam," here the term accent
∴ Δ ∴∴ ▲
is by the generality of writers abſolutely denied to theſe mere *heavy* ſyllables, and excluſively confined to the individual ſyllable that receives the ſuperadded and perfectly diſtinct quality of percuſſion. So that we have the ſame name applied to two diſtinct properties of utterance; and the appellation poſitively denied in one inſtance to the very ſame quality which in another is inſiſted upon as conſtituting its ſole and indiſputable eſſence. But that is not all. That confuſion may be ſtill worſe confounded, the very application of the term *accent* is, by all our grammarians, imperiouſly denied to all monoſyllables; although ſuch of our monoſyllables as are *ſubſtantives* have, univerſally, by the moſt deducible and imperious law of Engliſh pronunciation, of neceſſity, that identical quality of *heavineſs*, or affection to *theſis*, which in words of two ſyllables is called their accent; and are even liable, as has been already ſhewn, to that ſuperadded quality of percuſſion, to which the name of accent is conſigned in the longer words.

But the meaſure of abſurdity is not yet full. What grammarian is there who, after all his confuſed applications of this unfortunate word, would ſcruple to talk of a *Scotch accent*, an *Iriſh accent*, a *Welch accent*, a *Northumbrian accent*, a *French accent*, &c. Yet moſt aſſuredly the different modes of utterance thus indicated, depend upon ſomething eſſentially diſtinct from thoſe qualities of ſyllables indicated by the term accent in any of the former inſtances. With very few exceptions, the Scotchman, the Iriſhman, the Welchman, the Londoner, the native of Northumberland, &c. would place the percuſſion preciſely on the ſame
∴ ▲ ∴
ſyllable, and would make, | through- |
Δ ∴

out	any	given	ſentence,	the
Δ ∴	Δ ∴	Δ ∴	Δ ∴	Δ ∴

fame	diſtri	bution	of	heavy and
▲ ∴	Δ ∴	▲ ∴	Δ ∴	Δ ∴ ∴

light	per	cuſſed and	unper
Δ	∴	▲ ∴	Δ ∴

cuſſed ‖. Yet nothing can be more dif-
▲
ferent than their accents:—that is to ſay, (for in this reſpect, and this only, the vulgar application of the term is correct) than the *Idiomatic tune* of the reſpective provinces; or the mode and ſyſtem of what old Ben Jonſon ſo accurately defines, "*the tuning of the voice, by lifting it up and down in the muſical ſcale:*"—a definition which is worth all that has been written upon the ſubject of accent, from the days of that admirable grammarian, to thoſe of Joſhua Steele; but which we cannot be ſurpriſed that ſucceeding grammarians have forgotten; ſince old Ben himſelf ſeems to have forgotten it the very inſtant it was diſmiſſed from his pen: having abſolutely, in the practical illuſtration of his own axiom, confounded it again, with that very property of *percuſſive force*, from which it ſeemed to have ſeparated it for ever.

Thus then by the term *accent*, I mean "the tuning of the voice, by lifting it up and down in the muſical ſcale;" and I mean nothing elſe. Accents (thus defined) muſt of neceſſity be regarded as univerſal and indiſpenſable properties of ſyllables: every ſyllable (whether ſpoken or ſung) being neceſſarily characterized by a certain portion of tuneable ſound; which muſt be either higher or lower in an aſcertained, or *aſcertainable* ſcale of muſical proportions. And, further, it may be ſtated, that if ſuch ſyllable be *ſpoken*, it muſt not only have its characteriſtic elevation or depreſſion in ſuch ſcale, but alſo its motion through a certain portion of that ſcale, either upwards or downwards, or both; for if we dwell, during the interval of any ſyllable, and eſpecially any of the long ſyllables, on an uninterrupted monotone, ſinging and not ſpeaking is the conſequence. Thus the accents of ſpeech have not only their diſtinctions of *high* and *low*, like the notes of common muſic (though on a ſcale of more minute diviſion) but have alſo their minute movements, or apparent ſlides; that is to ſay—their diſtinctions of *acute* (´), *grave* (`), *gravo-acute* (ˇ) and *acuto-grave* (ˆ), or circumflexes; ſome one of which motions of the voice, muſt neceſſarily take place, during the pronunciation of every ſyllable (whether the voice, at the commencement of ſuch ſyllable, were pitched high or low), or the character of *ſpeech* is loſt.

Such are the diſtinct properties of the

tune

tune of ſyllables; in the application of which (as well as of the attribute of *quantity*, or duration) it was my meaning to affirm, that, in many inſtances, conſiderable latitude is allowed, in the ordinary converſational delivery, even of the moſt correct and harmonious ſpeakers; and to the extent of which latitude, (and no further) I conſider the *writer* and the *reader* of *verſe* to be at liberty, nay to be called upon, to extend his diſcretionary ſelection; in what to the reſpective provinces of the writer and the repeater can practically belong.

I am conſcious, Sir, that this haſty and imperfect ſcrawl may expoſe your compoſitor to freſh difficulties; and, what is worſe, perhaps, from the want of perſpicuous and ſufficient elucidation of what is new or difficult in the theory, may rather tend to perplex than to inform the ſtudent of Engliſh proſody. But the inceſſant calls of profeſſional duty, (as a public and as a private teacher,) forbid me the opportunities both of more ample and explicit developement of my ideas, and of the neceſſary taſk of reviſing what I have ſo haſtily ſet down. It has, indeed, been long my wiſh to ſubmit to the world a methodical and ample developement of that entire ſyſtem of elocutionary ſcience, which the labour of ten years has enabled me in ſome degree to digeſt, though at preſent it has no written exiſtence, except in thoſe ſhort notes which have been prepared for the purpoſe of my public lectures, and which in reality can be intelligible to no one but myſelf. But the publication of a work of ſuch extent is ſo formidable a ſpeculation; and it is, in fact, ſo much more profitable to talk to mankind than to write for them, that I am much inclined to believe that, notwithſtanding the diſadvantages of detached and partial diſquiſitions, upon a ſubject which ought to be examined as a whole, an occaſional haſty eſſay like the preſent, is likely, for ſome years at leaſt, to be all that attention to the intereſts of my family will permit me to commit to publication. I have hopes, however, that a part of what I had meditated, will be executed by an abler hand. My learned and very ingenious friend, Mr. Roe, of Stramore,* in Ireland, will, I truſt, oblige the public with his ſyſtematic and admirable work on the genius and elements of Engliſh metre; and the world will then have little reaſon to regret that other labours than thoſe of the pen, engroſs the time and attention of

Your's &c.

Bedford Place, J. THELWALL.
Dec. 7, 1806.

* Mr. Roe has already publiſhed an elementary work upon this ſubject, of great though neglected merit—"Elements of Engliſh Metre, both in Proſe and Verſe, by Richard Roe," Longman and Rees, 1801, which, perhaps, the more enlarged work he at preſent meditates, ought not entirely to ſuperſede. To thoſe who are not already initiated in the ordinary ſyſtem of muſical notation, the ſimple proportions of a meaſured ſcale, and the directions for the uſe of a mechanical index, in the original work, cannot but be highly acceptable; the muſical notation adopted in the enlarged performance will be, however, much more ſatisfactory to the ſcientific ſtudent, and the more comprehenſive view that is taken of the ſubject, increaſes the intereſt and enhances the value of the performance.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is a whimſical expreſſion in our language which I never could decypher, till the other day chance let me into the ſecret. I mean the phraſe, *in ſpite of his teeth.* Looking into a French dictionary under the word *aidant*, I found this paſſage: *On diſoit autrefois, Malgré lui & ſes* AIDANS, *dont on a fait ce proverbe corrompu, Malgré lui & ſes dents.* It ſeems then that this phraſe, like ſo many others in our language, is a literal tranſlation from the old French, in which the words which anſwered to *his aſſiſtants*, happening to reſemble in ſound thoſe which anſwer to *his teeth*, the latter words, by negligence, or drollery, came to be ſubſtituted inſtead of the former.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Dec. 12, 1806. PHILOLOGUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT but diſſent from the validity of ſome obſervations which Mr. Pickbourn has made on my letter relative to the nature of Greek accents.* To the paſſage which was quoted from Biſhop Hare, Mr. P. has given the following meaning:—"Accent gives a little addition to a long vowel, but the privation of accent does not occaſion a long ſyllable to become ſhort." Now this appears to me to convey a meaning directly contrary to the *words* and intention of the

* Vide Monthly Magazine, vol. XX. p. 499; and vol. XXI. p. 104.

learned

learned Bishop. The right reverend author says, "Hinc usu venit, ut syllaba acutæ proxima pro correptâ habeatur, *brevioryue* acuta videatur, etiam cum ipsa quoque *brevis* est." If I understand this sentence aright, I would translate it thus:—"Hence it happens, that the syllable on which the acute accent falls is rendered short, and one which is naturally short becomes more short by being accented." The syllable *nearest* or next the acute accent must doubtless be that over which the accent is placed. If Mr. P. should dispute this, I will endeavour to give him an instance in point: Some of the Cumberland papers lately asserted, that bills had been posted up in the city of Carlisle, announcing that a gentleman on a certain day and hour, would walk over the river Eden, *very near* the bridge. Numbers were induced by curiosity to attend at the time appointed, that they might witness this extraordinary action. Accordingly, the gentleman appeared, and, in conformity with his promise, walked over the Eden so *very near* the bridge, that he *passed over it*, to the no small confusion and disappointment of the spectators.—I am not aware that the word *proximus* conveys a meaning different from that which I have given it.

The sentiments of Dr. Valpy, of Reading, in his *Greek Grammar* lately published, agree so well with my own on the subject of Greek accents, that I scruple not to make an extract from that valuable work, in confirmation of what I have before advanced: "For the proper modulation of speech, it is necessary that one syllable in every word should be distinguished by an elevation of the voice. On this syllable, the accent is marked in the Greek language. This elevation does not lengthen the time of that syllable, so that *accent* and *quantity* are considered by the best critics as perfectly distinct, but by no means inconsistent with each other. That it is possible to observe both accent and quantity is proved by the practice of the modern Greeks, who may be supposed to have retained in some degree, the pronunciation of their ancestors. Thus in γεωμετρία they lengthen the first and the last syllable, and elevate the tone of the penultima.

"In our language the distinction between accent and quantity is obvious. The accent falls on the antepenultima, equally in the words *liberty* and *library*, yet in the former the tone only is elevated, in the latter the syllable is also lengthened. The same difference will appear in *báron* and *bácon*, in *lével* and *léver*, in *Reáding*, the name of the place, in which these observations are written, and the participle *reáding*."*

I am, &c.

Ravenstonedale, J. Robinson.
Jan. 5, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the query of J. P. of Toddington, in your Magazine for November, p. 353, I will be obliged by your insertion of the following, as it may, in case no other of your correspondents answer it more satisfactorily, be acceptable to him. In one of my manuscript Receipt-books, I find the following observations on the use to which "Horse-Chesnuts" may be applied. Mr. Marcendie, having experienced the efficacy of horse chesnuts, in the bleaching of linen and cleansing of woollen stuffs, made likewise use of an infusion of them in water, as a lye for preparing hemp.

The manner of making this lye is to peel the chesnuts, and rasp them as fine as possible into soft water, in proportion of two or three nuts to every quart of water. This is done ten or twelve hours before the mixture is to be used, and in the mean while it is stirred from time to time the better to dissolve these raspings, and impregnate the water. The last stirring is given about a quarter of an hour before the water is drawn off from the thickest part of the raspings which subside, and this is done, either by inclining the vessel and pouring off the lye gently, or by ladling it out by hand, while the water is yet white, and froths like soap-suds. In order to use this lye, it is made rather hotter than the hand can well bear, and the hemp is then steeped and washed in it as in soap-suds. Linen may also be washed in this lye, and even when very dirty, much less soap will be required than is commonly used, it being sufficient to rub the dirtiest parts only with the soap.—He adds, that the raspings of the chesnuts which sink to the bottom of the lye, are good food for fowls and pigs. Hemp, as above prepared, may be dyed like silk, wool or cotton, and may be made into stuff and garments of all kinds, and that a great advantage attending the use of this material is, that it will not be destroyed by those insects which devour woollen cloth.

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* Elements of Greek Grammar.

Method

Method of extracting Starch from Horſe Cheſnuts.

In the year 1796, William Murray, eſq. (commonly called Lord William Murray,) obtained a patent for extracting ſtarch from horſe-cheſnuts, of which the following is a copy of the proceſs as deſcribed by the patentee:—

I firſt take the horſe-cheſnuts out of the outward green prickly huſks, and then either by hand with a knife or other tool, or elſe with a mill adapted for that purpoſe, I very carefully pare off the brown rind being particular not to leave the ſmalleſt ſpeck, and to entirely eradicate the ſprout or growth. I next take the nuts and raſp grate or grind them fine into water, either by hand or by a mill adapted for that purpoſe. The pulp which is thereby formed in this water, I waſh as clean as poſſible through a coarſe horſe hair ſieve, this I again waſh through a finer ſieve, and then again through a ſtill finer, conſtantly adding clean water to prevent any ſtarch adhering to the pulp. The laſt proceſs is to put it with a large quantity of water, (about four gallons to a pound of ſtarch,) through a fine gauze muſlin or lawn, ſo as entirely to clear it of all bran or other impurities; as ſoon as it ſettles, pour off the water, then mix it up with clean water, repeating this operation till it no longer imparts any green, yellow, or other colour, to the water; then drain it off till nearly dry, and ſet it to bake either in the uſual mode of baking ſtarch, or elſe ſpread out before a briſk fire, being very attentive to ſtir it frequently to prevent its horning, that is to ſay, turning to a paſte or jelly, which, on being dried, turns hard like horn. The whole proceſs ſhould be conducted as quickly as poſſible.

Hull, Your's, &c.
Nov. 6th, 1806. WILLIAM PYBUS.

N. B. If any of your correſpondents would have the goodneſs to anſwer me the following queries through your Magazine, I ſhall think myſelf greatly favoured.

1. The method which the late Signor Roſignol uſed to imitate the ſinging of birds, &c?
2. The method of bronzing plaſter-figures, and giving caſts of plaſter a poliſh like marble?
3. The method of browning gun barrels?
4. The method of making a powder for cleaning ſilver plate?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been a conſtant reader of your unequalled Miſcellany during many years, I have often been ſurprized that, amidſt the great variety of information contained in the different numbers, I have not had the pleaſure of ſeeing any account of the School-Maſters' Society, the outlines of which I hope you will allow me to lay before the public, through ſo popular a medium.

This ſociety is compoſed of the maſters of endowed ſchools and boarding-ſchools, who meet annually in London, to elect a committee, to admit new members, and to pay their ſubſcriptions and benefactions; and their meetings have conſtantly been honoured by numbers of our firſt literary characters, who are ſtrenuous ſupporters of this laudable undertaking.

Two ſeparate funds have ariſen out of the inſtitution; the one called the Joint Stock, and the other the Charitable Fund. The joint-ſtock conſiſts of the ſubſcriptions of members only, who pay five guineas a year each to this fund, and whoſe families are, in right of ſurvivorſhip, entitled to its benefits.

Every member may bequeath his ſhare in the joint-ſtock of the ſociety to his widow and children, in ſuch proportions as he ſhall think proper; but if he die inteſtate, or if he omit to mention the claim in his will, the committee will pay it to his widow and children, or to ſuch of them as may ſurvive him, an equal ſhare to each.

The charitable fund is ſupported by the benefactions of the public, as well as of the profeſſion; for, being intended for the relief of diſtreſſed teachers in general, and their families, it requires a more efficient ſupport than ſchool-maſters alone can afford: every member of the ſociety muſt, however, become a benefactor to it of five guineas at leaſt, which conſtitutes a governor of this charity. The committee have power to diſtribute annually, for benevolent purpoſes, a ſum not exceeding half the income of the charitable fund for the preceding year; but donations beyond this proportion can only be made by permiſſion of the general meeting. Application for relief from the charitable fund muſt be addreſſed to the committee at their meetings, which are held four times a year, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

The object which this ſociety has in view is too laudable to need any comment: they wiſh to eſtabliſh a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of thoſe belonging to their profeſſion; for the relief of ſuch inſtructors of youth as may become neceſſitous through

an infirmity or misfortune; and to hold out a proſpect of encouragement and conſolation that may leſſen their preſent anxiety.

I am well aware, that to eſtabliſh an inſtitution of this ſort, its nature and merits ought to be clearly ſtated; I cannot, therefore, but preſume it would be difficult to point out an employment of more general importance to ſociety than that, the profeſſors of which this inſtitution propoſes to encourage and relieve. In addition to the importance of the profeſſion, I may, and I hope with propriety, urge the great labour and anxiety attending its practice, and the inadequate compenſation afforded by it. In a word, as no profeſſion has an equal influence on the happineſs of ſociety, I have no doubt but the liberal part of the public will be ſenſible that, in whatever degree they may eſtimate the exertions of individual ſchool-maſters, they will benefit their own times or poſterity by lending their ſupport to this well-conducted eſtabliſhment.

The joint-ſtock at preſent amounts to 4100l., and the charitable fund to 1900l.; making a total of 6000l.: a ſum reſpectable, but ſcarcely ſufficient to anſwer all the benevolent purpoſes of the inſtitution. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

S. I. Tomlinson.

Saliſbury, Jan. 16, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARTICULARS *of the* PRESENT STATE *of* POLAND, *by an* ENGLISH GENTLEMAN *recently returned from that* COUNTRY, *after a* RESIDENCE *in it of* TWO YEARS.

I LANDED at Dantzic, formerly an independent town under the protection of Poland; and as it has always been intimately connected with that country by the trade in corn, ſome account of a place ſo conſiderable, yet ſo little known, may not be unacceptable before I introduce my obſervations on the interior. This city is become an object of particular intereſt, too, from events now evolving.

Dantzic is ſituated on the Viſtula, in an immenſe plain or marſh, about four miles from the Baltic. Its population (as I learnt from a merchant of the place) is, as ſtated by others, 36,000. It is regularly and ſtrongly fortified. Its circumference, within the fortifications, is about four miles, as I aſcertained pretty nearly, by walking entirely round. The eaſtern and weſtern entrances, which are the principal, are joined by the *lange gaſſe*, or long ſtreet, which paſſes nearly through the centre of the town. This ſtreet is by no means uniformly built, nor of an equal width throughout; it conſiſts rather of two or three different ſtreets, running the one into the other. The ſtreets croſs one another at right angles; thoſe parallel with the long ſtreet are the wideſt and beſt built. Some few of theſe have alſo rows of trees on each ſide. Many of the others are rather lanes than ſtreets; the whole are paved, though they are entirely without flags. As the exterior form of the houſes in this town is ſingular, and ſeems common in this part of the world, the reader may perhaps not be diſpleaſed with a brief deſcription of it. The houſes, then, commonly preſent a narrow front; and appear as if the gable ends were turned towards the ſtreet. The oppoſite ſides of the roof, however, do not converge in ſtraight lines, and terminate in a point; but deviate into various ornamental curvatures, and finally terminate in rounded ſummits, ſimilarly to what may be obſerved over the windows of ſome old halls in England.

On the weſt, immediately without the moat, ariſe heights which completely command the town. One of theſe little hills is as conveniently ſituated for an enemy, as if artificially thrown up for his purpoſe. I attempted to aſcend it, in order to look about me; but a ſentinel ſoon obliged me to retreat. On the ſecond partition of Poland in 1793, when the King of Pruſſia uſurped the ſovereignty of Dantzic, his firſt object was to obtain poſſeſſion of this height, whence he overawed the town.

The trade of Dantzic has been ſaid to be, for ſome years, on the decline; yet a new cuſtom-houſe has been lately erected, far more capacious than the former one: beſides, the harbour at Fairwater has been enlarged and rendered more commodious. I am unable to adduce the comparative ſtate of the cuſtoms, of exports and imports, in any given number of former and late years.

The prevalent religion at Dantzic, as throughout Pruſſia, is the Lutheran; though there are ſeveral catholic churches, one of which is of conſiderable magnitude, and adorned, as uſual, with a variety of ſuperb monuments and fine paintings. The largeſt Lutheran church is ſtill more capacious, but totally without ornament. The difference in this reſpect

reſpect was to me very ſtriking, having gone immediately from the one to the other; and I very ſenſibly felt on this occaſion, that I was not ſo rigid a proteſtant as to be prevented from feeling a higher gratification on entering a temple of religion reſplendent with the tafteful productions of the fine arts, than on beholding only the bare and mouldy walls of another, though ſanctified by the authority of the renowned and meritorious Martin Luther. But religion does not appear to be much in faſhion at Dantzic. Both in the Lutheran and in the Catholic churches, I obſerved that the congregation conſiſted chiefly of peaſants and of the loweſt claſſes of the people. The merchants are, in general, profeſſed unbelievers; and in no town, that I have ſeen, does infidelity appear ſo widely diffuſed among uneducated and illiterate people. I was told by a merchant, who ſeemed very ſolicitous that I ſhould conſider him of the claſs of gentlemen, that it was *ungenteel* to go to church, and that few but the vulgar, particularly the peaſants, would be found zealous frequenters of the temple.

The places of public amuſement are more frequented. Within a very few years a new theatre has been built here; which, agreeably to the cuſtom of the continent, is always open on Sundays. The ſcenery is tolerable, though the general appearance is heavy and inelegant. The pit has no ſeats, except a few near the muſic-box: the greater part of it ſerves as a ſort of parade for loungers.

The other Sunday amuſements, during the ſummer, are rope-dancing, tumbling, &c.; to which may be added, the viſiting of public gardens, where you are regaled with coffee, punch, &c. and the gayneſs of the ſcene is heightened by a band of muſic. But the moſt celebrated tea-garden is ſituated in a village, about three miles to the weſt of the town. The road to this village runs, for two miles out of the three, in a ſtraight line between a double row of lofty trees; and between the rows on each ſide is a walk ten or twelve feet wide, completely overſhadowed by the arching of the oppoſite branches. In this village, and its vicinity, many of the merchants of Dantzic have country reſidences. I have mentioned this place chiefly, becauſe it affords many pictureſque and beautiful ſcenes; and becauſe, from the adjoining heights there is the moſt extenſive proſpect of the whole ſurrounding country. On the north, we have a view of the Baltic; of the bay of Dantzic, its bottom adorned with foreſts of pine; of the harbour and ſhipping at Fair-water, with the veſſels paſſing to and fro between that and the town. To the eaſt, is the city of Dantzic, with its walls and towers; from which, on the ſouth and eaſt, ſtretches a fertile plain, in appearance of immeaſureable extent. On the weſt, the proſpect is completed by the adjacent woodlands.

The vaſt marſh which ſtretches out from Dantzic for an extent of forty miles, is of ſingular fertility. It is cultivated partly in corn, and partly in paſturage. The farm-houſes are good, and the barns uncommonly capacious. Hence this town is abundantly ſupplied with excellent ſhambles of meat, as well as corn; and, as it is ſomewhat cheaper here than in England, the maſters of our trading-veſſels often chooſe to take in their ſea-ſtores at this place, rather than in their own country. Through this plain winds the Viſtula, diſcharging itſelf into the Baltic at the bottom of Fair-water, about four Engliſh miles below Dantzic. This river is ſo ſwelled in the ſpring by the melting of the winter's ſnow, that its ſtream has been confined by two prodigious banks, which ſeem to commence at the ſouth-eaſtern extremity of the marſh, extending downwards through a diſtance of at leaſt twenty or thirty miles, and gradually diſappearing as the river approaches the ſea. Theſe banks are nearly a mile aſunder, though the river itſelf is rarely a quarter of a mile wide. They are, at the leaſt, twenty feet in perpendicular height; are broad enough at the top for two carriages to paſs with difficulty, and at the baſe are proportionally extended. The river is paſſed here, and in various other places, by a boat capable of containing two coaches and four in ſucceſſion, and two abreaſt, with a number of perſons beſides. The ends of the boat are adapted to a ſmall pier at the ſide, to which when the boat is laſhed, carriages, &c. are eaſily driven into it. During the winter, moſt of the ſtreams throughout Poland are croſſed on the ice, which is commonly covered with ſnow. In ſome places indeed, which are comparatively few, there are bridges of boats, and on piles, of courſe all of wood.

Soon after croſſing the Viſtula, at the eaſtern extremity of the plain of Dantzic, the country aſſumes that appearance which, with ſlight variations, it

univerſally retains through Poland. Having deſcribed, therefore, the appearances of an extent of thirty or forty miles, I may be conſidered as having deſcribed the whole region.

The ſurface is ſlightly uneven, but not ſufficiently to interrupt the view towards the fartheſt poſſible horizon. Hence, though Poland is a flat country, it is not a perfect plain, as has been ſometimes repreſented. Its ſurface undulates, but never riſes into hills, except in a few places. The Carpathian mountains, which ſeparate it from Hungary, do not form a proper exception to this general appearance. The town of Lemberg, however, is ſituated in a hilly diſtrict; though the hills are too ſtoney, too little wooded and covered with graſs, to exhibit a ſingle ſpecimen of the pictureſque. There are a few pretty ſcenes; and I was informed that the vicinity of Cracow preſents others ſtill more worthy of attention: but it may be remarked, that neither of theſe towns is many miles diſtant from the above mountains.

The traveller ſometimes finds himſelf in an expanſe of ſurface, almoſt without a houſe, a tree, or any ſingle object large enough to attract his notice. Soon, however, are deſcried the ſkirts of ſome vaſt foreſt fringing the diſtant horizon; and on entering it, we proceed for eight or ten miles (more or leſs) winding with the road through lofty pines, &c. &c. precluded from the ſight of all objects but trees and ſhrubs. Sometimes, in the midſt of a foreſt we meet with a ſmall ſpot of ground (for example, of ten or twenty acres) cleared and cultivated; its ſides prettily fenced by the green ſurrounding woods. Sometimes a ſmall lake is found thus ſituated, its borders ornamented in a ſimilar manner: and theſe, generally ſpeaking, are the prettieſt ſcenes which Poland furniſhes. Theſe foreſts in ſome places are fifteen, and even twenty, miles in all directions; an aſſertion which will appear the more credible, when I obſerve that of an eſtate belonging to a certain nobleman, containing about fifty ſquare miles, nearly one half is computed to be foreſt. It is not eaſy to traverſe theſe vaſt wilderneſſes, without being filled with a ſentiment of awful admiration! Their frequent and deep ſhade, conſpires with their never-ending extent, to ſuggeſt an idea of infinity which approaches the ſublime; and ſublime indeed would be the proſpect, if only a ſolitary mount peered above the tops of the trees, that the eye might be permitted to rove unimpeded over a hemiſphere of green and delightful foliage.

During the ſummer-heat, the foreſts afford a very grateful ſhelter to the traveller. In winter, the ſcene is totally changed. Every bough and branch is heavily laden with congealed ſnow, and the ever-greens are completely hid beneath this white and univerſal covering. The pines lift their lofty heads in the cold, clear air, huge and ſtill as giants enchanted into pillars of ſalt. There are ſome lakes far more extenſive than thoſe juſt mentioned. The Viſtula itſelf, from the great increaſe of its waters in the ſpring, is expanded, in certain places, into a ſort of lake. There are alſo occaſional bogs, and impaſſable moraſſes.

At very diſtant intervals are found plains of ſome extent, affording rich paſturage. The richeſt I have had an opportunity of ſeeing, are thoſe contiguous to the Viſtula, and which are periodically overflowed by that river. Such are thoſe in the neighbourhood of Warſaw, and which ſupply that town with good butcher's meat. Theſe paſture-lands, in general ſo thinly ſcattered, are ſaid to be more frequent in Lithuania.

On the ſkirts of a foreſt (more rarely in the midſt) are commonly found the villages; though they ſometimes appear wholly unſheltered in a wide extended plain, as above deſcribed. A Poliſh village conſiſts of a collection of miſerable huts, from eight or ten to forty or fifty, all of wood, and rudely covered with ſtraw and turf. A collection of the very worſt ſpecies of huts found in ſome parts of Scotland, would be a favourable ſpecimen. Theſe hovels afford ſo indifferent a protection againſt the rigours of the winter, that their wretched inhabitants abſolutely ſtop up the vents of the chimnies, preferring to be half ſmothered with ſmoke, to expoſing themſelves to the piercing cold. The villages are thinly ſcattered: I ſhould not chooſe to hazard an aſſertion of the average diſtance. They are ſituated moſt frequently within about four or five miles of each other, and are often leſs diſtant; but I have ſometimes travelled for ten, and even more miles, without ſeeing a ſingle houſe of any deſcription, excluding the intervention of foreſts, in which they ſeldom appear.

The firſt remove from the extreme wretchedneſs of the villages, are the little towns. Theſe are alſo of wood; but the houſes are larger, and better conſtructed;

ſtructed; they are alſo differently arranged. The general plan of a Poliſh town is very ſimple. There is commonly a pretty large ſquare, with the town-houſe in the centre. This place, however, is ſometimes occupied by the moſt conſiderable inn. On the ſides is often a ſort of piazza (if, contrary to Virgil's Shepherd, we muſt deſcribe ſmall things by great), particularly in the wooden towns, under which bread, cakes, trinkets, &c. are expoſed on ſmall ſtandings to ſale. At each angle is uſually an entrance, lined on each ſide, for a ſhort diſtance, with houſes. The wooden houſes, whether in town or country, have rarely, if ever, any thing but the roof above the ground floor. It muſt be a pretty good town which contains 2,000 inhabitants. There are many dignified with this appellation, where the people cannot exceed 2 or 300.

This general plan is extended to a large proportion of the better ſort of towns, to thoſe which are built of brick. Theſe are uſually ſituated in a plain, at ſome diſtance from a foreſt, and in the vicinity (or even in the midſt) of ſome moraſs; partly from the convenience of procuring brick with facility, and partly, as it may be ſuppoſed, to render them more difficult of acceſs to an enemy. From the ſcarcity of ſtone-quarries in Poland, it is rarely we meet with houſes built of ſtone. At Warſaw there are many; at Lemberg there are others: but there are quarries in the neighbourhood. The brick-walls are always ſtuccoed, or rather rough-caſt, as maſons term it: there is not an inſtance in which bricks appear, except from dilapidation; it is conſidered as vulgar; but as this idea cannot prevail univerſally, the cuſtom probably originated in its more effectually guarding them from the cold. Moſt of the towns which are not of wood, are fortified, or rather *have been*; but many of the fortifications ſeem calculated rather to amuſe than reſiſt an enemy.

Warſaw, ſituated on the right bank of the Viſtula, is an irregularly built town. On entering it by the wooden bridge from the oppoſite ſuburb of Praga, you riſe a little; otherwiſe, the town itſelf, as well as the ſurrounding country, is flat. It is remarkable, that it has no ſquare; neither does it contain any regular ſtreet. Some of the beſt are adorned with ſtately palaces, which in two or three inſtances approach to magnificence. Theſe, for the moſt part, are now deſerted by their former inhabitants; they have been ſuffered to grow out of repair; ſome of the fronts exhibit a half-ruinous appearance, and high graſs flouriſhes in the court-yards. Several of them have been ſold by their princely and noble poſſeſſors. The nobles, chagrined and diſguſted at their political annihilation, have generally abandoned their ancient metropolis, which, for its elegant voluptuouſneſs, was ſtiled (in the times of its proſperity) the *little Paris*. Inſtead of paſſing the winter at Warſaw, therefore, they now ſpend it either in retirement on their eſtates, at the courts of their reſpective governments, or in foreign countries.

Immediately contiguous to theſe princely palaces, are commonly ſeen houſes which are quite ordinary, often ſhabby; forcing upon the mind the unwelcome contraſt of riches and poverty, grandeur and meanneſs.

The population of Warſaw, ſince the partition, has been on the decline; one cauſe of which undoubtedly is, its deſertion by ſo many of the nobles. It is now rated at no more than 50,000; whereas, it has been, as they aſſert, nearly double that number. How different, at firſt ſight, is this city from the active buſtling town of Dantzic. Here all is flat and joyleſs as the face of the country, of which it is the faded capital. I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak of it again, when I come to treat of the preſent ſtate of ſociety in Poland.

The ſuburb of Praga conſiſts of little more than a conſiderable collection of village huts. Some of the houſes, it is true, have a decent appearance; but a large majority are of the deſcription mentioned. The ſuburbs, indeed, of every ſubordinate town are mere collections of ſuch hovels.

The city and univerſity of Cracow I did not viſit; but it is ſpoken of by the Poles as in general better built than Warſaw, and as far ſuperior to it in point of ſituation, which is among hills and woodland ſcenery. It is famous, as is well known, for its wonderful ſalt-mines. It ſhould ſeem, however, that there is a ſlight touch of the *magic* pencil in the romantically gorgeous deſcription of Mr. Coxe.

Lemberg, in Gallitia, is probably the moſt conſiderable town after Cracow. Its population is ſaid to be above 30,000, though this ſeems queſtionable from the comparative extent of the town. It is, however, evidently on the increaſe. Ac-

cording

cording to cuſtom, it has a large ſquare, which is at once the beſt reſidence and the market-place.

Lublin again is another town of ſome note, of which the population is probably about 5 or 6,000. Like Warſaw, it has no ſquare, forming another exception to the general plan; it conſiſts merely of a long thoroughfare ſtreet, with a few others irregularly diſpoſed. The buildings are but indifferent, compared to thoſe in towns of ſimilar extent in more civilized countries.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CURIOUS DETAILS *relative to a* RECENT VOYAGE *round the* WORLD, *performed under the* AUSPICES *of the* KING *of* SPAIN, *for the* PURPOSE *of* INTRODUCING *the* VACCINE INOCULATION *into all* PARTS *of his* DOMINIONS.

(Supplemento a la Gazetta de Madrid, del Martes 14 *de Octubre de* 1806.)

ON Sunday, the 7th of September laſt, Dr. Francis Xavier Balmis, ſurgeon-extraordinary to the king, had the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand, on occaſion of his return from a voyage round the world, executed with the ſole object of carrying to all the poſſeſſions of the crown of Spain, ſituated beyond the ſeas, and to thoſe of ſeveral other nations, the ineſtimable gift of vaccine inoculation. His Majeſty has inquired, with the livelieſt intereſt, into all that materially related to the expedition, and learned, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, that its reſult has exceeded the moſt ſanguine expectations that were entertained at the time of the enterprize.

This undertaking had been committed to the diligence of ſeveral members of the faculty, and ſubordinate perſons, carrying with them twenty-two children, who had never undergone the ſmall-pox, ſelected for the preſervation of the precious fluid, by tranſmitting it ſucceſſively from one to another, during the courſe of the voyage. The expedition ſet ſail from Corunna, under the direction of Balmis, on the 30th November, 1803. It made the firſt ſtoppage at the Canary Iſlands, the ſecond at Porto-Rico, and the third at the Caracas. On leaving that province, by the port of La Guayra, it was divided into two branches: one part ſailing to South America, under the charge of the ſubdirector Don Francis Salvani; the other, with the director Balmis on board, ſteering for the Havanah, and thence for Yucatan. There a ſubdiviſion took place: the profeſſor Francis Paſtor proceeding from the port of Siſal, to that of Villa Hermoſa, in the province of Tobaſca, for the purpoſe of propagating vaccination in the diſtrict of Ciudad Real of Chiapa, and on to Goatemala, making a circuit of 400 leagues, through a long and rough road, comprifing Oaxaca; while the reſt of the expedition, which arrived without accident at Veracruz, traverſed not only the viceroyalty of New Spain, but alſo the interior provinces; whence it was to return to Mexico, which was the point of re-union.

This precious preſervative againſt the ravages of the ſmall-pox has already been extended through the whole of North America, to the coaſts of Sonora and Sinaloa, and even to the Gentiles and Neophites of High Pimeria. In each capital a council has been inſtituted, compoſed of the principal authorities, and the moſt zealous members of the faculty, charged with the preſervation of this invaluable ſpecific, as a ſacred depoſit, for which they are accountable to the king and to poſterity.

This being accompliſhed, it was the next care of the director to carry this part of the expedition from America to Aſia, crowned with the moſt brilliant ſucceſs, and with it the comfort of humanity. Some difficulties having been ſurmounted, he embarked in the port of Acapulco for the Philippine Iſlands; that being the point at which, if attainable, it was originally intended that the undertaking ſhould be terminated.

The bounty of Divine Providence having vouchſafed to ſecond the great and pious deſigns of the king, Balmis happily performed the voyage in little more than two months: carrying with him, from New Spain, twenty-ſix children, deſtined to be vaccinated in ſucceſſion, as before; and as many of them were infants, they were committed to the care of the matron of the foundling-hoſpital at La Corunna, who, in this, as well as the former voyages, conducted herſelf in a manner to merit approbation. The expedition having arrived at the Philippines, and propagated the ſpecific in the iſlands ſubject to his Catholic Majeſty, Balmis, having concluded his philanthropic commiſſion, concerted with the captain-general the means of extending the beneficence of the king, and the glory of his auguſt name, to the remoteſt confines of Aſia.

In point of fact, the cow-pox has been

been diſſeminated through the vaſt Archipelago of the Viſayan Iſlands, whoſe chiefs, accuſtomed to wage perpetual war with us, have laid down their arms, admiring the generoſity of an enemy, who conferred upon them the bleſſings of health and life, at the time when they were labouring under the ravages of an epidemic ſmall-pox. The principal perſons of the Portugueſe colonies, and of the Chineſe empire, manifeſted themſelves no leſs beholden, when Balmis reached Macao and Canton; in both which places he accompliſhed the introduction of freſh virus, in all its activity, by the means already related: a reſult, which the Engliſh, on repeated trials, had failed to procure, in the various occaſions when they brought out portions of matter in the ſhips of their Eaſt India Company, which loſt their efficacy on the paſſage, and arrived inert.

After having propagated the vaccine at Canton, as far as poſſibility and the political circumſtances of the empire would permit, and having confided the further diſſemination of it to the phyſicians of the Engliſh factory at the abovementioned port, Balmis returned to Macao, and embarked in a Portugueſe veſſel for Liſbon; where he arrived on the 15th of Auguſt. In the way he ſtopped at St. Helena, in which, as in other places, by dint of exhortation and perſeverance, he prevailed upon the Engliſh to adopt the aſtoniſhing antidote, which they had undervalued for the ſpace of more than eight years, though it was a diſcovery of their nation, and though it was ſent to them by Jenner himſelf.

Of that branch of the expedition which was deſtined for Peru, it is aſcertained that it was ſhipwrecked in one of the mouths of the River de la Magdalena; but having derived immediate ſuccour from the natives, from the magiſtrates adjacent, and from the governor of Carthagena, the ſubdirector, the three members of the faculty who accompanied him, and the children, were ſaved, with the fluid in good preſervation, which they extended in that port and its province with activity and ſucceſs. Thence it was carried to the iſthmus of Panama; and perſons, properly provided with all neceſſaries, undertook the long and painful navigation of the River de la Magdalena; ſeparating, when they reached the interior, to diſcharge their commiſſion in the towns of Tenerife, Mompox, Ocana, Socorro, San Gil y Medellin, in the valley of Cucuta, and in the cities of Pamplona, Giron, Tunja, Velez, and other places in the neighbourhood, until they met at Santa Fe: leaving every where ſuitable inſtructions for the members of the faculty, and, in the more conſiderable towns, regulations conformable to thoſe rules which the director had preſcribed for the preſervation of the virus; which the viceroy affirms to have been communicated to 50,000 perſons, without one unfavourable reſult. Towards the cloſe of March, 1805, they prepared to continue their journey in ſeparate tracks, for the purpoſe of extending themſelves with greater facility and promptitude over the remaining diſtricts of the vice-royalty, ſituated in the road of Popayan, Guença, and Quito, as far as Lima. In the Auguſt following they reached Guayaquil.

The reſult of this expedition has been, not merely to ſpread the vaccine among all people, whether friends or enemies, among Moors, among Viſayans, and among Chineſe; but alſo to ſecure to poſterity, in the dominions of his Majeſty, the perpetuity of ſo great a benefit, partly by means of the central committees that have been eſtabliſhed, as well as by the diſcovery which Balmis made of an indigenous matter in the cows of the valley of Atlixco, near the city of Puebla de los Angeles; in the neighbourhood of that of Valladolid de Mechoacan, where the adjutant Antonio Gutierrez found it; and in the diſtrict of Calabozo, in the province of Caracas, where Don Carlos de Pozo, phyſician of the reſidence, found it.

A multitude of obſervations, which will be publiſhed without delay, reſpecting the developement of the vaccine in various climes, and reſpecting its efficacy, not merely in preventing the natural ſmall-pox, but in curing ſimultaneouſly other morbid affections of the human frame, will manifeſt how important to humanity will prove the conſequences of an expedition, which has no parallel in hiſtory.

Though the object of this undertaking was limited to the communication of the vaccine in every quarter; to the inſtruction of profeſſors, and to the eſtabliſhment of regulations which might ſerve to render it perpetual,—nevertheleſs, the director has omitted no means of rendering his ſervices beneficial, at the ſame time, to agriculture and the ſciences. He brings with him a conſiderable collection of exotic plants. He has cauſed to be drawn the moſt valuable

ſubjects in natural hiſtory. He has amaſſed much important information; and, among other claims to the gratitude of his country, not the leaſt conſiſts in having imported a valuable aſſemblage of trees and vegetables, in a ſtate to admit of propagation, and which, being cultivated in thoſe parts of the peninſula that are moſt congenial to their growth, will render this expedition as memorable in the annals of agriculture, as in thoſe of medicine and humanity. It is hoped that the ſubdirector and his coadjutors, appointed to carry theſe bleſſings to Peru, will ſhortly return by way of Buenos-Ayres, after having accompliſhed their journey through that vice-royalty, the vice-royalty of Lima, and the diſtricts of Chili and Charcas; and that they will bring with them ſuch collections and obſervations as they have been able to acquire, according to the inſtructions given by the director, without loſing ſight of the philanthropic commiſſion which they received from his Majeſty, in the plenitude of his zeal for the welfare of the human race.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS *of the* METROPOLIS, *in the* VICINITY *of* BLOOMSBURY *and the* FOUNDLING-HOSPITAL.

THAT a ſituation ſo convenient for mercantile and legal buſineſs, and for pleaſure, as the neighbourhood of the Foundling Hoſpital, ſhould ſo long have continued unbuilt upon, when the moſt remote and inauſpicious parts of the town have been moſt cloſely covered over, has been a ſubject of great ſurpriſe. The means that were uſed by an intereſted party, by whom the charity was ſo long kept from thoſe advantages its ſituation commanded, to protract the commencement of a plan from which ſuch an immenſe revenue will now be derived, being overcome by the exertions of its friends, the buildings were commenced in the year 1790 in Guilford-ſtreet, to the eaſtward of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet; and from that time have been unceaſingly proſecuted to the preſent year.

Very ſoon after the commencement of theſe buildings, the proprietor of the Doughty eſtate adjoining eaſtward, and the late Duke of Bedford to the weſt, united in carrying into effect thoſe plans which have now revealed themſelves to the public; but it will long be a ſubject of deep regret, that any part of the ſhort-ſighted policy which retarded the commencement of theſe plans ſhould have again evinced itſelf, and an injunction obtained from the court of Chancery to prevent the making, under any modifications whatever, a communication between Queen-ſquare and Guilford-ſtreet; the inlets to which cannot now, without the aid of Parliament, be materially amended for many centuries; and the ſquare muſt conſequently be acceſſible only by the preſent miſerable avenues from the ſouth and weſt. It is alſo unfortunate, that, from the ſame ſource of oppoſition, the continuation of Queen-ſquare of an equal width, was not effected to the northern extremity of the Foundling eſtate, which had been projected.

It is much to be regretted, that the plan of Mr. Cockerell the architect was not adopted—by which the hoſpital was to form the centre of one large ſquare, extending the whole ſize of Brunſwick-ſquare, a correſponding ſpace eaſtward, and to Guilford-ſtreet ſouthward; the uſeleſs dwarf buildings round the hoſpital being removed to make way for a noble area, deſigned to have been dreſſed, planted, and ſurrounded by iron paliſadoes, which would then have formed by far the grandeſt ſquare in London, and a ſuperb ornament to the metropolis.

Perhaps alſo it may be conſidered unfortunate, that the original intentions of the late Duke of Bedford were not carried into effect. By theſe it was propoſed to rebuild the manſion-houſe on a magnificent ſcale, removed further from Bloomſbury-ſquare, and to radiate two lines of capital houſes northward from thence to the New Road, on each ſide of a lawn of about thirty acres incloſed and planted, having ſunk croſs-roads to communicate with Gower-ſtreet. Under this impreſſion, the new houſes on the eaſt ſide of Ruſſell-ſquare, and the detached houſes northward, were built. But the ſubſequent determination of the duke to reſide nearer the court produced the preſent arrangement; by which ſo great an increaſe has already been made to his grace's rental, and which will ſo prodigiouſly enlarge the income of his ſucceſſors.

In 1800 Beford-houſe was pulled down, and in 1803 all the new houſes between Ruſſell-ſquare and Bloomſbury-ſquare, on the ſite of the old houſe and gardens, were erected; ſince 1801, all the new buildings, excluſive of thoſe already mentioned, on what was formerly known

as

as the Long-fields, have been erected. Ruſſell-ſquare is conſiderably larger than any other in London, Lincoln's Inn-fields excepted. Its dimenſions nearly (for it is not perfectly at right angles, in conſequence of the alteration of the plan already mentioned,) are 678 feet on each ſide. Bolton-houſe, occupied in 1808 by the late Earl Roſslyn, has recently been divided into two, and its court-yard covered by three excellent houſes, which completes the eaſtern ſide of the ſquare.

Much pains have been uſed, and expenſe incurred, in laying out and planting the area of this ſquare; which, when the trees and plants ſhall have arrived at a greater degree of maturity, will render it one of the moſt agreeable in London. On the ſouth ſide, immediately oppoſite Bedford-place, a pedeſtrian ſtatue in bronze of the late excellent Duke Francis, is to be ſet up by Mr. Weſtmacot, by public ſubſcription, and will much add to the beauty of this place.

To the northward, Taviſtock-ſquare is commenced, and by an early attention to the incloſing and planting its area before the erection of the habitations, it has become at once pleaſant, healthy, and deſirable.

To the eaſtward of the Foundling-hoſpital a ſquare is begun, of the ſame dimenſions as Brunſwick-ſquare. Northward of the hoſpital garden is the eſtate of Mr. Harriſon, where a reſpectable neighbourhood is rapidly forming; and nearly adjoining, is a large field belonging to the Skinners' Company, for which extenſive building-plans have been projected, but through ſome extraordinary inadvertence, no agreement has been effected, to inſure reſpectable acceſſes either by the ſouth, eaſt, or weſtern ſides.

The eſtate formerly belonging to Mr. Mortimer, at the north end of Gower-ſtreet, after many years' litigation, has now become the property of Sir William Paxton, who propoſes to put up extenſive and reſpectable buildings on it, and to continue Gower-ſtreet to the road.

To the northward of Taviſtock-ſquare, an area of about twenty acres is propoſed to be ſurrounded with buildings; the centre to be occupied and dreſſed as nurſery-grounds; the Paddington road running between them. Directly northward, from the centre of this large area, a wide grand road is to lead to the Hampſtead road at Camden Town; the ſides to be planted with double rows of trees, and the houſes to be coupled or detached, allowing abundant ſpace to each for reſpectable inhabitants.

It is worthy of remark, that a line drawn from the obeliſk in St. George's-fields to the Hampſtead road, will directly paſs to the eaſtward of Somerſet-place in the Strand, by Bloomſbury, through Ruſſell and Taviſtock-ſquares, and the above grand avenue; and, at a comparatively ſmall expenſe, form a noble ſtreet of communication of more than three miles in extent; dividing the metropolis north and ſouth, almoſt centrally.

The new bridge (ſo injudiciouſly intended to be built acroſs the Thames oppoſite Beaufort-buildings), without the poſſibility of any conſiderable northern outlet, ſhould undoubtedly be placed in this line; the eaſtern wing of Somerſet-place completed, and a correſpondent range of buildings at the back of Surry-ſtreet erected, with a ſpacious ſtreet between, at leaſt eighty feet wide, forming the acceſs from the Strand, and leading direct to the propoſed grand ſtreet.

The road from the bridge to the obeliſk would be through property that muſt be moſt materially increaſed in value by the operation; and if the prices which building-ground has produced to the corporation of London, at their improvements by Snow-hill and Temple-bar, be a criterion, the making ſo grand a ſtreet as is here projected, would prove an undertaking of very conſiderable profit to any individuals who, ſanctioned by the legiſlature, might undertake it; the greater proportion of the ſpace between that part of Holborn and the Strand being at preſent chiefly occupied as ſheds or tenements of the moſt miſerable quality. The new ſtreet would allow of houſes of the moſt reſpectable claſs, public or private, and conſequently the ground muſt be proportionably valuable. It ſhould alſo be at leaſt eighty feet wide; ninety or one hundred would be better; and its arrangement of houſes, elevation, character, &c. ought all to be new and ſtriking. The dwellings ſhould afford ſufficient ſpace for trade, but not to overwhelm the tradeſmen with rent; and private individuals, or profeſſional men, ſhould therein find accommodations.

To return to the new buildings by Bloomſbury.—The corporation of the city of London, on its eſtate between Gower-ſtreet and Tottenham Court-road, is cauſing a ſtreet, with a creſcent at each end, to be erected, and a long range of ſhops next the road: the whole

much improving that approach to the Bedford eſtate.

Of the importance of the buildings on the Bedford and Foundling eſtates to the country and the proprietors, ſome judgment may be formed by the following eſtimates, which are very nearly correct: The duties already paid to government for the articles conſumed in the buildings, amount to 84,500l. The houſe and window duties per annum, 40,700l. The war tax on property, per annum, 14,800l. The new river company gain by the increaſed ſervice, per annum, 3,450l. The preſent value of the buildings erected is 1,328,000l. The annual value, 125,710l. And the preſent annual value of the ground-rents, 18,839l.

It is preſumed, that about one half the buildings are completed on the Bedford eſtate, and two thirds on the Foundling eſtate. If, therefore, thoſe proportions be added to the ſums already eſtimated, ſome idea may be formed of the reverſionary value to the proprietors; and if to theſe be added the duties and taxes on the other eſtates before mentioned ſouth of the new road, the permanent taxes to the ſtate cannot be leſs (according to their preſent ratio) than, for houſes and windows per annum, 100,000l.; for duties and cuſtoms on the building articles, 200,000l.; for the war-tax on property per annum, 40,000l.; and in total of the capital thus to be created, not leſs than 3,500,000l.; excluſive of all conſideration of the advantages derived to the revenue, manufactures, and commerce, by the fitting up and furniſhing ſo vaſt a neighbourhood. Z.

December 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN many of the London papers, and in ſome of the provincial, a correſpondent lately intimated, that ſeveral perſons had, a few days before his communication, ſuffered from the bite of a mad dog, and mentions a fatal inſtance. Tracing the progreſs of one of theſe rabid dogs afterwards into the country, he enumerates the ſeveral animals, and even ſome of the human ſpecies, lately bitten in its flight from village to village.

This writer very laudably cautions the public againſt careleſs indifference, by imprudently delaying to obviate danger till hydrophobia appears in ſome of theſe animals. In all this, his admonitions and humanity claim our praiſe, but the means recommended are exceptionable.

To deſtroy (as he adviſes) every dog ſuſpected of being bitten, would indeed fully anſwer the purpoſe of ſecurity; but equal ſafety may be obtained, without the loſs of many of theſe valuable animals. Is it not unjuſt to involve the harmleſs and noxious in the ſame ruin, when it is in our power to diſcriminate? —may we not tranſfer the ſame mode of reaſoning, with propriety, to the unbitten, but ſuſpected, and the bitten dogs? In the preſent caſe nothing is more obvious, nothing more eaſy than this diſcrimination. It conſiſts ſimply in tying them up: the infected will ſoon be diſtinguiſhable.

I would take the liberty to refer your readers to my Treatiſe on Hydrophobia, vol. i. p. 222-5, ſecond edition, where ſufficient facts are recorded to eſtabliſh the inference, and mark with ſome preciſion the interval between the bite and the commencement of the diſeaſe in the dog tribe. It will be found, from the examples there adduced, that thirty days is its longeſt period; though it often does not exceed the half. Let the calculation, therefore, begin from the time the rabid dog appeared in the place, and the length of the confinement will be apparent. To remove all uncertainty, however, the dog may be kept on the chain a week longer. This inconvenience cannot be thought great. Food and water muſt be daily ſupplied; and the perſon employed to feed them ſhould always approach with caution, puſhing the victuals towards them with ſome ſuitable inſtrument, to avoid coming too near.

By this advice I have ſaved ſeveral condemned dogs, which were uſeful to their maſters for years afterwards; and have detected early diſeaſe in others, by which dreadful effects, doubtleſs, had the animals been at large, were prevented, as ſeveral of your readers can teſtify.

I preſume it to be altogether unneceſſary here to repeat, that in a very early ſtage of hydrophobia dogs are capable of communicating the diſeaſe. They will eat, drink, anſwer the call, fawn on their maſters, and ſuffer themſelves to be handled, as in perfect health, when they are moſt dangerous companions. This ariſes from the intervals between theſe fits, which characterize the complaint in the firſt days of its attack. During the paroxyſms, only, they

fly

fly at the perſon or animal near them; when it ſubſides, they become quiet and harmleſs. At this ſtage they are, however, eaſily rouſed to anger.

Having thus curſorily ſtood advocate for the canine, it may be ſuppoſed that I include the feline race within the pale of my mercy.

Man under this diſeaſe, though attacked at intervals with fits of delirium, in which he may do miſchief to byſtanders, if not reſtrained, is no more to be conſidered mad, or the object of terror, than any one under a fit of delirium in an highly inflammatory fever. The bite he may unconſciouſly inflict will be attended with no more evil conſequences, than if it had been given under a fit of common anger. The ſaliva copiouſly roaping from his mouth, threatening ſuffocation, has been, and (I confidently believe) may be handled with as little danger as the ſaliva of thoſe in perfect health.

It may perhaps be expected, after mentioning the unfounded doctrine relative to the communicability of the complaint by man to his fellow, and after encouraging the commiſerating neighbour fearleſsly to approach and aſſiſt in ſmoothing, by ſympathy and attentions, the laſt hours of agonized exiſtence, that I ſhould ſubjoin ſome hints on the prevention of a malady which no human ſagacity has ever, in a ſingle inſtance, been able to cure.

Suppoſe a bite to be juſt inflicted by the accidental encounter of a rabid animal, and no medical aſſiſtance within immediate reach, (or, at leaſt, ſuch attendance for ſeveral hours, or even a day, not to be procured,) let not the ſufferer be ſo much overpowered by terror and apprehenſion as to prevent his taking immediate meaſures for his ſafety. Let a rough coarſe cloth be directly applied to wipe the wound, and clear it from the ſaliva adhering to the ſurface. To encourage the bleeding, however, will be uſeleſs; but ablution at this time becomes a more certain ſafeguard. This I would recommend to be purſued with perſeverance, firſt with warm water, and afterwards with cold. It ſhould be poured over the part from a veſſel held at ſome diſtance, to take the advantage of gravitation. By thus impreſſing with more force, its particles will ſink deeper into the interſtices of the fibres, with greater hopes of diſſolving and waſhing away the ſaliva left in theſe receſſes by the creature's teeth. The ablution ſhould be proſecuted for an hour at leaſt, without intermiſſion. Though this be a commendable prophylactic within every one's power immediately after an injury of this kind, yet total reliance muſt not be implicitly placed in its efficacy. As ſoon as the aſſiſtance of a ſurgeon can be procured, it will be incumbent on the wounded perſon to call for his aid. The deſtruction of the bitten part will be neceſſary.

Among the various means of accompliſhing this, the potential cautery is to be preferred. It is the quickeſt in action; and it is alſo the nature of this vegetable alkaline cauſtic, prepared in the uſual way with lime, to liquify on the part, and ſpread, farther indeed than is generally wanted in common caſes. This is one reaſon why I recommend it. Another is, on account of this very liquifaction, which makes it penetrate deeper, and therefore more likely to arreſt every particle of inſerted poiſon. In this property of melting and penerating almoſt inſtantaneouſly, though rendering it inconvenient in other caſes, lies its preference here. Slaugh after ſlaugh may be removed by retouching, till we are ſatisfied that all is deſtroyed, wherever the tuſk had entered.

The lunar cauſtic has been uſed, but found to fail, even in the hands of the late Mr. John Hunter. In communicating formerly with me on this ſubject, he doubted, indeed, whether every part had, in the inſtance then under review, been ſufficiently cauterized. But he was an accurate, not a careleſs or timid operator; and I apprehend that it was to the nature of the cauſtic to which the failure was ſolely attributable. It penetrates but little, forms a hard eſchar, and is ſometimes days before it falls off to leave a new ſurface for retouching. The knife has been likewiſe found to fail; and, perhaps, through the difficulty of deſtroying by it every particle of fibre inoculated with the ſaliva.

Reſpecting internal medicines at this time, I am ſilent. There is as yet no diſeaſe in the ſyſtem, and internal remedies cannot remove a non-entity. Having ſaid this, I need go no farther to deprecate the long catalogue of noſtrums with which the world has been inundated for centuries, as cures or preventives of hydrophobia. Your's, &c.

R. Hamilton.

Ipſwich, January 23, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. II.

OF THE LIFE, AGE, AND COUNTRY OF HOMER.

EVERY hiſtorical account of Homer muſt be ſhort, as it can only be an uſeleſs repetition of uncertain facts, and unfounded conjectures. There is no writer who has ſo much engaged the attention of poſterity, and of whoſe real hiſtory we are leſs informed. An admirer of this great poet would ſay, that he reſembles the Deity, who is known to us only by his works. We know not where he was born, nor (with any degree of preciſion) at what time he lived. If we conſider him in the light in which he is tranſmitted to us by ancient writers, we muſt be contented to paſs from one abſurdity to another; and, in the multiplied and contradictory accounts, ſubſtitute fabulous aſſertion for rational narration. It may ſatisfy the ſceptical reader to be informed by Suidas, that no leſs than *ninety* cities claimed the honour of having given him birth. In Euſtathius, we read that he was born in Egypt, and that he was nurſed by a prieſteſs of Iſis, from whom he imbibed honey inſtead of milk. In Heliodorus, that he was the ſon of Mercury. Others aſcribe to him a direct and lineal deſcent from Apollo. But theſe were the extravagant theories of men, who, unable to expreſs how much they admired the poet, have exceeded all bounds of probability in their accounts of him. The mind, apparently dazzled by ſuch excellence, loſes the common idea of the man in the imaginary ſplendour of perfection; and unwilling that he ſhould ever be mentioned in a language beneath its conception, gives us fable for hiſtory. The poetical genealogy, which may be ſeen in Suidas, proves that the advocates for Greece even ſurpaſſed the others in exaggerated fiction, in proportion as the refinement of the Greeks was ſuperior to that of the Egyptians. Gods, goddeſſes, muſes, kings, and heroes, are linked in this wonderful deſcent. Every writer who has pretended to give us an account of Homer, however he may differ from others in his narrative, is equally ſtudious in aſcribing to him a celeſtial origin, and the moſt marvellous adventures. Euſtathius, Heliodorus, Hermias, Diodorus Siculus, Suidas, Plutarch, and Ælian, offered to the mind only confuſed and contradictory compilations of the moſt abſurd allegories. His life ſeems to have been invented, rather than written; and every biographer, in the abſence of regular hiſtory, has not failed to exhibit an hypotheſis of his own. In the poems which are indiſputably Homer's, he has no where ſpoken directly of himſelf; nor was there in his time any hiſtorian (at leaſt, we know of none,) to record his name and the events of his life. Herodotus alone (who, by his own account, lived about 400 years after Homer) has tranſmitted to us ſomething like a probable narrative: but probable only in this, that, diveſted of thoſe fabulous deſcriptions and incidents which abound in other writers, it is a ſimple narrative of circumſtances, which might have compoſed the life of any other man as well as of Homer. It reſts upon as meagre a foundation, and is as little ſupported by authority, as any of the reſt. It is minute and trifling, deſtitute of colouring, imagination, and invention; conſiſting only of details which might have formed the life of any obſcure grammarian, it no where betrays the importance of the ſubject, nor the admiration due to ſuch a poet; and offers nothing correſponding with the idea we entertain of Homer. If therefore, in common with ſo many others, we take from Herodotus all that we mean to ſay hiſtorically of Homer, it is not that we believe his account to be entitled to much greater credit than that of any other ancient, but becauſe it has been more generally followed, and is in truth the only one deſerving of ſerious obſervation.

Homer, according to him, was born at Smyrna, about 106 years after the ſiege of Troy, and 622 before the expedition of Xerxes into Greece. His father is not mentioned; but his mother Critheis proving with child in conſequence of an illicit connection, ſhe was ſent to Smyrna, a colony from Cuma. Sometime after her removal, accompanying a proceſſion of women to a feſtival celebrated near the river Meles, ſhe was unexpectedly delivered of Homer, to whom ſhe gave the name of Meleſigenes, from the place of his birth. In proceſs of time, under the tuition and inſpection of Phemius, who had married his mother, he advanced with ſuch rapidity in all the arts and improvements of his age, and betrayed ſuch extraordinary intelligence, as to become the common wonder, not only of his countrymen, but of all the ſtrangers who reſorted to Smyrna, attracted by its proſperous trade. Homer appears to have poſſeſſed a great deſire of informing himſelf of the manners and

cuſtoms

cuſtoms of different nations: this he judged would be of conſiderable uſe in the deſign he had already formed, of making poetry the great buſineſs of his life. But a defluxion in his eyes, which afterwards occaſioned total blindneſs, compelled him to remain for ſome time in Ithaca, where he is ſaid to have collected thoſe ſtories of Ulyſſes, which became the ground-work of the Odyſſey. He then returned to Smyrna; where, falling into poverty and neglect, he relieved his neceſſities by begging, and reciting his verſes. At Cuma, in conſequence of ſome ſucceſs in this employment, he was encouraged to addreſs the government for a maintenance; but was anſwered, that if they made it a cuſtom of taking all the Ὅμηροι, or blind ſtrollers, under their protection, their city would in a little time be filled with ſuch uſeleſs creatures. To this circumſtance the unfortunate bard owed his name. Irritated at his diſappointment, he departed for Phocæa; and on leaving Cuma, prayed the Gods that there might never ariſe among his countrymen a poet to celebrate ſo ungrateful a people. At Phocæa he applied more intenſely to poetry, and obtained the protection of Theſtorides, who promiſed him ſubſiſtence upon condition that he ſhould be permitted to tranſcribe his poems. But in protecting the poet, he had no other view than to obtain from him as many of his pieces as he could; and when he had collected a ſufficient number, he departed for Chios, and there opened a ſchool, where he recited the verſes of Homer as his own, and obtained infinitely greater emolument and fame than the original author himſelf. Homer was ſometime after informed of the ſtratagem, and reſolved to ſail himſelf for Chios to detect the impoſture. But he remained ſometime at Boliſſus, where he compoſed ſome of his lighter pieces, particularly the Batrachomyomachia. At Chios he met with unuſual ſucceſs; and after defeating the iniquitous project of Theſtorides, he himſelf maintained a flouriſhing ſchool. Having now attained ſome degree of eaſe in his circumſtances, he married, and continued at Chios for ſome years. It was then that he is ſuppoſed to have written his greater poems; and his fame, no longer confined to Ionia, quickly ſpread into Greece. Having complimented the city of Athens in ſome of his verſes, he received an invitation to viſit it, which he accepted; and paſſed a winter at Samos, in his way thither. In the ſpring he prepared again for Athens; but landing at Ios, he was taken ill, died, and was buried on the ſea-ſhore.*

Such is the account we have of Homer, as ſuppoſed to have been tranſmitted to us by Herodotus. But this is attributing to him a ſtrange anachroniſm, of which he could ſcarcely have been guilty: by placing Homer 622 years before the expedition of Xerxes; whereas he himſelf, who was alive at the time of that expedition, tells us, in his hiſtory, that Homer lived only 400 years before him. This ſingular inconſiſtency has been noticed by modern writers; but has not ſerved to convince them of the impoſſibility of ever aſcertaining the age in which he lived, nor prevented them from advancing the moſt ſingular paradoxes in ſupport of their opinions. In general, they ſeem to take their riſe from an error common to both ancient and modern critics, of aſcribing to Homer a much earlier period than that in which he really exiſted. What has chiefly led them into a belief of this high antiquity of the poet, has been the ſimple, rough, and often ſavage manners of his heroes; and a groundleſs ſuppoſition, that he has deſcribed the cuſtoms prevalent in his own age. It has been ſuggeſted, that the firſt intereſting ſtories he had heard when a

* It is obſerved, however, by the philoſopher Proclus, in his Life of Homer, that thoſe who aſſert the poet to have been blind, appear to be themſelves injured in their intellectual part; for Homer ſaw more than any mortal that ever exiſted. He adds, that it ſeems Homer died when he was an old man; ſince the knowledge of things, which he poſſeſſed in ſo tranſcendant a degree, evinces the longevity of its poſſeſſor. In oppoſition alſo to thoſe who fancy Homer to have been poor, Proclus obſerves that he muſt have been very rich; and that this is evident from the long journeys which he undertook both by land and ſea, which are attended with great expence, and eſpecially at thoſe times, when ſea-voyages were dangerous, and the intercourſe of mankind with each other was by no means eaſy.

Should it however be inquired, how the report of Homer being blind became ſo univerſal, if he was not ſo in reality, Proclus elſewhere informs us that, conformably to the tragical mode of writing adopted in thoſe times in which Homer lived, he was ſaid to be blind becauſe he withdrew himſelf from ſenſible objects, and ſolely directed his attention to ſuch as are intellectual and divine. For, according to this philoſopher, the poems of Homer are replete with the higheſt intellectual knowledge.

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boy were of the exploits at Troy, and that he had finiſhed both his poems about half a century after the town was taken. But the manners which he deſcribes cannot be adduced as a proof of the age in which he lived; for by the rules of his art as an epic poet, it would have been abſurd if, writing of an ancient event, he had not adapted the characters of his perſonages to the times in which he laid the plan of his poems. Virgil, who wrote ſo long after him, gives the ſame ſimple manners to his heroes. All tragic poets, in ancient and in modern times, have endeavoured to ſuit the manners and ſentiments of their characters to the country and the æra in which they are ſuppoſed to have lived. Why then ſhould we ſuppoſe that Homer might not do the ſame? and that, though living himſelf in a poliſhed age, he had the good ſenſe not to aſcribe to the rough warriors of Ilium the refined manners of his own contemporaries. It was eaſier for him to give to his heroes the leſs poliſhed caſt of an age long before his own, than to have anticipated, in idea, a ſtate of refinement in language, in metre, and in the arts, which Greece could not have attained till a conſiderable time after. There are ſuch internal evidences in his poems of refinement, as ſtand in direct contradiction to the roughneſs of his characters. The invocation of the Muſes in the ſecond book, demonſtrates that he lived long after the ſiege of Troy; and this would ſeem almoſt incontrovertibly corroborated by an expreſſion which he uſes, and which has been noticed by Velleius Paterculus, "that mankind was but half ſo ſtrong in his age, as in that of which he wrote." This expreſſion, grounded on the ſuppoſed gradual degeneracy of our nature, diſcovers the long interval between the poet and his ſubject. The various articles of elegance and luxury deſcribed in the Odyſſey, betray a much later age than is uſually aſſigned him; and infer that he muſt have lived in more civilized times than can be conſiſtent with the ſimplicity which he attributes to his heroes. The appearances of luxury and elegance in the Æneid, are nothing compared to thoſe in Homer; and although the Greek orders of architecture might not then be invented, yet the ideas of magnificence conſpicuous in his palaces might have been borrowed from the practice of much later periods than thoſe he deſcribes, from times more poliſhed in arts, as well as more civilized in manners.

This concluſion will appear the more reaſonable, when we conſider the language of Homer, which, with the exception of a few words, is equal to the Greek of the preſent times. The formation of the language into Tenſes, Caſes, and Numbers, was already perfect and completed. This evidently proves that the Greeks had, long before his time, arrived at a conſiderable ſtate of improvement. It was impoſſible that the language ſhould attain ſuch excellence, as to require little amendment or addition, unleſs thoſe who ſpoke it had alſo acquired equal excellence in the arts of ſocial life and of civil government. It is the real perception of things, which gives birth to their reſpective ideas in the mind, and theſe again to outward expreſſions, by words combined into ſignificant ſentences. That the uſe of a language to expreſs all the improvements of civilization, ſhould precede the actual birth and progreſs of civilization itſelf, is a paradox that no man can urge who has not adopted ſome hypotheſis, inconſiſtent with the real truth. Homer, certainly wrote in the dialect which prevailed in Aſia, down to the moſt improved times of the Grecian colonies there. And we cannot ſuppoſe that the language of thoſe Ionic ſettlers, ſhould become any way fixed and pure, till long after the ſettlement of the coloniſts themſelves. But without entering any further into this diſpute, it is enough to ſay, that we muſt ſtill have recourſe to the Arundelian marble, which affords the beſt computation of thoſe early ages;—and this by placing Homer when Diogenetus ruled in Athens, makes him flouriſh a little before the Olympiads were eſtabliſhed; about three hundred years after the taking of Troy, and one thouſand before the chriſtian era.

The queſtion reſpecting the Country of Homer, is one of ſtill greater difficulty. The internal evidence of the Poems may, and, as we have ſeen, occaſionally do, ſerve to contradict thoſe aſſertions, which aſſign him a period inconſiſtent with the elegance of his language, and the refinement of his ideas. But the number of places which have diſputed the honour of having given him birth, renders it impoſſible at this diſtance of time, ſatisfactorily to aſcertain the preciſe place. To mention all the cities and provinces which ſeverally ſet up a claim, to collect all the ridiculous aſſertions and documents which have been advanced as proofs from each, would require the minute curioſity and patient elaboration of his ancient commentator

mentator Didymus. If the queſtion was involved in ſo much obſcurity, as to induce the Emperor Adrian to apply to the gods themſelves for an explanation, it was not to be expected that all the efforts of the critics ſhould be able to elucidate it. To direct us in this inquiry, we have no certain guide in the Poems themſelves. The city of Smyrna, and the Iſland of Chios, appear to preſent the leaſt objectionable claims to the honour for which they contended. Of the numerous candidates, theſe are the only two, whoſe pretenſions can be ſeriouſly examined. Each had its authors to record its title. The inhabitants of Chios relied on the teſtimony of Simonides, and Theocritus. They had their Homeridæ, whom they conſidered as the deſcendants of Homer, and a temple erected to his memory in the environs of Boliſſus. They could boaſt the indirect authority of Thucydides, who aſcribes to him the Hymn to Apollo, in which he repreſents himſelf as the blind man inhabiting Chios. Leo Allatius, who wrote expreſsly on this ſubject, after weighing the pretenſions of all the candidates, decides for Chios. But the claim of Smyrna was ſtill better founded. All the profeſſed lives of Homer by Herodotus, Plutarch, and Proclus, concur in repreſenting him as a native of that city. This is confirmed by the general belief afterwards entertained, and expreſſed in the different writings of Cicero, Strabo, and A. Gellius. Indeed ſo violent were the Smyrnæans in maintaining this high honour, that it was neceſſary for all, who wiſhed to eſcape the fate of Zoilus, to give it implicit credit. But the claim of Smyrna admits, we think, a ſtill clearer proof from the Poems themſelves, which abound in metaphorical deſcriptions, congenial to a native of Aſia. The earth reſounding with the march of the army, like the thunders of Jove on the mountain which covered the giant Typhœus; the deſcription of a wind, blacker than night, ſhooting along the air with tempeſts in its train;—of inſatiate Diſcord beſtriding the earth, and lifting its head into the ſkies;—theſe, and many other ſuch images, which are to be found in the Iliad, atteſt their Aſiatic origin, and do not accord with what we may preſume to have been the chaſter ſtyle and ſeverer manners of the Greeks of that age.

It has been much agitated by modern critics, whether the art of writing was known in Homer's time, and if not, by what means a Poem of ſuch length was originally preſerved, and has ſince been ſo miraculouſly handed to poſterity, in its preſent ſtate. That ſuch a Poem could have been ever retained in the memory of man, and thus, by oral tradition alone, be tranſmitted from one generation to another, it is impoſſible to aſſert. It is equally difficult to contend, that the Works of Homer were collected together at different times, and in detached portions, and that they were not finally completed till at a very late period, and with very conſiderable difficulty. There is a connection throughout the Iliad at leaſt, a clear deduction of events, a *lucidus ordo* in the arrangement and diſtribution of all its parts, that effectually deſtroy ſuch a ſuppoſition, and make it no preſumption to ſay, that the Poem is nearly ſuch as it came from the pen, or dictation of its author. If we adopt the common notion, that Homer was accuſtomed to ſing or recite his poems in the aſſemblies of the Greeks, and that the frequency of ſuch recitals, imprinted them on the memory of his auditors; we are not at liberty to reject other paſſages of his ſuppoſed Life, equally improbable and uncertain. That ſuch a cuſtom was familiar in the earlier ages of Orpheus, Linus, and Muſæus, is poſſible, and is confirmed by the fact, that, of theſe poets, the works of the two laſt are entirely loſt, and of the firſt we have only ſome trifling fragments. But in placing Homer at a later period, a period of greater civilization, and when the art of writing was known and cultivated, it is no longer neceſſary to reſort to ſuch tales, to account for the preſervation of his poems. And if it be urged, that of the twenty-four letters of the Ionic alphabet, only twenty were known in Homer's time, it may be contended that the four letters afterwards added by Simonides, were not eſſential to pronunciation; two of them being the vowels H and Ω, to diſtinguiſh theſe long ſounds from the ſame vowels E and O; the other two were Z and Ψ, the ſounds of which could juſt as well have been expreſſed by Σ and Π Σ, as the S is even ſtill in Engliſh, French, and Italian, often pronounced like Z, though all theſe languages have the character Z to denote its particular ſound. The want therefore of theſe four letters was no impediment to Homer's knowing the Greek alphabet, as well as we do. And when it is recollected, that he was ſuppoſed to be a native of Ionia, a province on the confines of Perſia, and other eaſtern nations, where the arts and ſciences were earlier cultivated

cultivated than in Greece, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, as far as any hypotheſis can now be eſtabliſhed, that the Iliad and the Odyſſey, the only works which can with any certainty be attributed to him, immediately, or very ſoon, received that form in which we now ſee them; and were preſerved by the admiration of cotemporaries and of ſucceeding ages, by multiplied copies and tranſcriptions. It is to this anxiety to preſerve unimpaired the writings of Homer, ſays the learned Wolfius, that we are indebted for their preſent perfection, while the works of ſo many and more recent authors have deſcended to us imperfect, or are irrecoverably loſt.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN No. 150, of your valuable Magazine, is a remark of Mr. Pickbourn, on Mr. Pytches' aſſertion, "that the firſt terms of language were nouns, which were turned into verbs by being put in action." This aſſertion may, perhaps, be expreſſed ſomewhat looſely; but I think the meaning is ſufficiently obvious. Before nouns can be turned into active tranſitive verbs, they muſt be put into action, ſome way or other; they muſt be endowed with motion. To explain more fully what I mean, I ſhall take two nouns, *ſugar*, and *plough*, and by Mr. Pickbourn's process, add *is* to each of them; thus, *ſugar is*, *plough is*; do then theſe expreſſions imply any thing equivalent to the active verbs, *ploughs* and *ſugars*. They imply no action, and contain nothing but the ſimple aſſertion of the exiſtence of two names Is there not ſomething neceſſary to give theſe names action as verbs? And the obviating of this want is, what I conceive Mr. Pytches means, by "putting the nouns in action." Indeed, in regard to neuter verbs, Mr. Pickbourn's doctrine is rather plauſible; for *rain is*, and *rains*, are not very different. But in reſpect to, at any rate, active tranſitive verbs, it has always ſeemed to me more likely, that the nouns are put into action, by the verb *do*, which I imagine to be nearly co-eval with *be*. Hence, taking the noun *plough*, and prefixing to it, *do*, forming "I do plough," I denote the action of *ploughing*. In time, *do* might have been omitted, leaving "I plough;" and, from this circumſtance, I apprehend, it ariſes, that we have ſo many actions expreſſed by the ſame word, as the noun, or name of the thing. Indeed, it is a common ſuppoſition, that the *ed*, by which regular Preterites are formed, is a contraction of *did*; thus "I work*ed*," or "work*did*;" and, in confirmation of this, it is ſtated, that we ſay, "he *did* work," or "he work*ed*," but not "he *did* work*ed*," which would involve an unneceſſary tautology equivalent to "he *did* work*did*." This is an ingenious remark, and the only objection which, it ſtrikes me, militates againſt it, is the derivation of *did* itſelf from *do* and *ed*; thus *doed*, *did*.—It may be ſtill farther objected, that the verb *does* itſelf is a compound of the noun *do* (for there is ſuch a noun) and *is*; thus *do is*, *does*. That the verb of exiſtence enters into it, and into every other verb, I am not going to deny; neither is the purport of this letter to invalidate Mr. Pickbourn's hypotheſis, with the whole ſcope of which I am not acquainted, nor to propoſe any one of my own, but merely to explain what appeared to me to be the real import of Mr. Pytches' aſſertion. I grant, that the principal objection to Mr. Pickbourn's hypotheſis, as far as I know its nature, is ſurmounted by the uſe of the participle, or, as he appears to name it, the noun of action; as "John *ploughing* is," or "John ploughs;" but this ſeems to me to be cutting the knot, and not untying it; ſince it is as arduous a taſk to invent *ploughing*, to denote the name of the action of the inſtrument, *plough*, as to conſtruct the verb itſelf. To conclude, it appears to me that the verb *is* enters into all verbs, *do* included; and that *do* enters into all verbs, *is* excepted, whether tranſitive or intranſitive, and that *it* is the verb which infuſes into all of them their energy; which, otherwiſe, they would not poſſeſs.—Mr. Pickbourn's "Diſſertation," I have not ſeen, but I have always heard it ſpoken of, as a work of great merit and ingenuity.

Crouch End, Highgate, Your's, &c.
December 16, 1806. J. GRANT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE good authority, and wiſh it to be noticed, that during his illneſs, and to his death, the abolition of the Slave Trade was moſt particularly near to the heart of Mr. Fox.

It was not Henry Ker*b*e but Henry Kir*k*e White, who died at St. John's, Cambridge, on the 19th of October laſt. He was born on the 21ſt of March, 1785. He is juſtly characterized by one of the firſt Poet's of this age, as a truly original *Poetic genius*. His application to ſcience and literature were almoſt unexampled: and

and his proficiency during his ſhort career of life, was as moſt fully anſwerable. A fever intercepted, as to this world, the faireſt and higheſt promiſes, and took off this admirable youth in a very few days. His Poems have been printed in a ſmall octavo. His Manuſcripts are in his brother's hands, and whatever may be found in a ſtate for publication, will, I feel convinced, be laid before the public in a manner worthy of the perſon who has charged himſelf with this office of affectionate reſpect to his memory. To me he was known only by correſpondence. I cannot even ſay, *Vidi tantum.* Imagination, energy, and tenderneſs of feeling, and appropriate diction, he poſſeſt in a high degree, with much dignity of numbers and beauty of cadence. From his profile, with which I am favoured by his brother, his countenance appears to have been of a very noble and amiably expreſſive character. Your's, &c.

Troſton, CAPEL LOFFT.
December, 1806.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE LATE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

"En la Roſe je FLEURIE."

AMIDST the recent changes which have taken place in Europe, we have equally to lament the fall of flouriſhing ſtates and of illuſtrious men.

Of thoſe who fought the battles of liberty, in either houſe of Parliament, during the American war, ſcarcely one remains. The Earl of Chatham died at his poſt, and was buried at the public expence, amidſt the lamentations even of his enemies. The Earl of Camden with his dying breath gave his aſſent to that Bill which enables Juries to decide on both law and facts, in caſes of libel, notwithſtanding the captious objections of moſt of thoſe who, like himſelf, had been educated to the profeſſion of the law.

The Marquis of Lanſdowne, alſo, is no more. He, too, advocated the rights of America; and, even while a Miniſter, aſſented to the propoſition of a reform of Parliament: thus affording a ſolitary exception to nearly all thoſe who have taſted the ſweets of power, and attained the objects of their ambition.—Burke, formidable on account of his talents, and the father, if not the ſuperior, of all our modern orators, has alſo paid the great debt of nature; but his latter days were not auſpicious, and the glory of the ſetting ſun, that burnt ſo fiercely in the meridian, was intercepted by a thick cloud. He accordingly deſcended to the grave, ſhorn of half his honours; and his motives, however plauſible, appeared neceſſarily equivocal, becauſe they appeared to be intereſted.—Fox, too, has diſappeared! Great only when out of place, he has achieved but little as a practical ſtateſman; and, with the exception of one ſingle Act,* hiſtory will have nothing to record of him as a Miniſter.

It will be thus ſeen, that moſt of our great characters, with a very few exceptions,* have unfortunately forgotten their pledges to the public; and, leaving the intereſts of the many to their fate, have but too often taken care of thoſe only appertaining to the individual. How far the ſubject of the preſent Memoir may be free from, or deſerving of, this reproach, will be eaſily gathered from an attentive ſurvey of his parliamentary conduct.

The late Charles Lenox poſſeſſed no leſs than three ducal coronets. He was Duke of Richmond, Earl of March, and Baron of Settrington, in England; Duke of Lenox, Earl of Darnley, Baron Torbolton and Methuen, in Scotland; and Duke of Aubigné in France, as confirmed and regiſtered by the Parliament of Paris in 1777. †

* The ſolemn reſolution of the two Houſes of Parliament to put an end to the Slave Trade.

* The Marquis of Rockingham is the only Miniſter, perhaps, of our day, who performed, in place, all he had promiſed while out.

† His deſcent, which on one ſide was royal, may be briefly traced as follows: The Ducheſs of Orleans, ſiſter of Charles II. having come to England in the year 1660, brought in her train a Mademoiſelle Louiſe Renée de Pennecourt, of Keroualle, in France. His Majeſty, proverbially amorous, was immediately captivated with the charms of this lady, whom he ſoon after created Ducheſs of Portſmouth, Counteſs of Farnham, and Baroneſs of Petersfield, all in the county of Hants, to enjoy the ſame during her natural life, by letters patent, dated at Weſtminſter, on Auguſt 19, 1673.

Charles Lenox, ſo called after Charles II. and the only ſon of the Ducheſs of Portſmouth, was born on July 29, 1672; and in the third year of his age, was created by his royal father, Baron of Settrington in the county of York, Earl of March, from the Marches in Wales, and Duke of Richmond in Yorkſhire. His Majeſty alſo beſtowed the eſtate and dukedom of Lenox, &c. on him; and, after the demiſe of his mother, he became entitled to the dukedom and territory of Aubigné in the province of Brittany, by ſpecial grant from the French King.

He was born on the 22d of February, 1735-6. He was the third ſon, and ſeventh child; but his two elder brothers dying while infants, he, of courſe, became heir both to the titles and fortune. Conſiderable attention was paid to his education; but, when he was only ſixteen years of age, he ſet out on his travels for foreign parts, and remained ſome time abroad.

It being determined that, like his father, who had attained a high rank in the army, and was preſent at the battle of Dettingen, he ſhould follow the military profeſſion, he accordingly obtained a commiſſion, and, in June 1756, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 33d Regiment of Foot. Two years after, he received the command of the 72d; and on March 9, 1761, he attained the rank of a Major General. Poſterior to this, he roſe, by ſeniority, to be firſt a Lieutenant General, and then a Field-Marſhal.

Nor were the ſervices of this nobleman confined to the parade at the Horſe Gaurds, or a campaign in St James's Street; for he carried arms in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, and was preſent at the battle of Minden. On this occaſion he was poſted near the Commander in Chief; and when Lord George Sackville received orders to advance, and charge the French with the Britiſh cavalry, he held his watch in his hand, and noted the time exactly between the delivery of the meſſage and the execution, or rather *non-execution*, of the command. He was afterwards ſummoned as a witneſs to the Court-Martial which ſat on this officer, but did not happen to be examined.

At the early age of fifteen, his Grace ſucceeded his father*; and on the 1ſt of April, 1757, married Mary, daughter of Charles Bruce, Earl of Aylesbury, by Lady Caroline Campbell, daughter of the late Duke of Argyle.

While on the Continent, the Duke of Richmond appears to have imbibed a taſte for the fine arts; and there is but little doubt that the encouragement firſt afforded by him to the Britiſh artiſts, finally led to the eſtabliſhment of the preſent Royal Academy. In March 1758, he opened a large apartment at his houſe in Whitehall, in which was diſplayed a large collection of original plaſter-caſts, taken from the beſt ancient ſtatues and buſts both of Rome and Florence. Every painter, ſculptor, or ſtudent, was freely admitted; and, for the further encouragement of genius, his Grace beſtowed two medals annually on ſuch as had exhibited the two beſt models.

At the coronation of his preſent Majeſty, (Sept. 22, 1761), the Duke carried the ſceptre and the dove, while his ſiſter, Lady Sarah Lenox, (afterwards Lady Sarah Bunbury, and Lady Sarah Napier, in ſucceſſion), was one of the ten unmarried daughters of Dukes and Earls, who ſupported the train of Queen Charlotte at her nuptials, September 8, 1761.

A little anterior to this, he had been nominated a Lord of the Bedchamber* to George III.; and in 1763, was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Suſſex, in the room of Lord Abergavenny: the latter was retained until his death, but he ſoon after reſigned the former of theſe offices.

The Duke of Richmond took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers in 1756, immediately on his coming of age, and, as we have been given to underſtand, attached himſelf to the Duke of Newcaſtle, a nobleman whoſe family had always been ſuppoſed friendly to Whig principles, while he himſelf appears to have been extremely deſirous of power. But, although he neither did any good to himſelf nor his country, yet he poſſeſſed ſufficient magnanimity, when he had retired with a broken conſtitution and a ruined fortune, to reject a penſion, and to exclaim, with a noble ſpirit of indignation, "that if he could no longer ſerve the ſtate, he was, at leaſt, determined not to be a burthen to it."

At the commencement of the new reign, the Duke of courſe took part with the favourite who had placed him about the perſon of the young Monarch; and he is ſaid ſoon after, with what degree of truth we know not, to have given perſonal offence to his Sovereign, by the manner in which he remonſtrated, relative to a point that nearly concerned his own honour, and that of his family†.

* Aug 1, 1750.

* The Duke of Richmond, in 1761, was appointed to this office, through the influence of the Earl of Bute. He ſucceeded the Duke of Mancheſter, and was one of "the additional Lords of the Bedchamber," appointed at the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, for the expreſs purpoſe, as was then ſuppoſed, of extending the influence of the Crown.

† It has been ſaid, that a great perſonage paid particular attention to Lady Sarah Lenox, then the moſt beautiful woman of the Court, and that her brother, with the ſpirit becoming a man of honour, remonſtrated on the occaſion, during an audience in the cloſet.

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In 1765, his Grace, through the recommendation of the Rockingham adminiſtration, was nominated ambaſſador to the Court of Verſailles, as ſucceſſor to the Earl of Hertford; and is allowed to have conducted himſelf on that occaſion, with equal ſpirit and propriety. The France of that day, happily for the intereſts of this country, was very different from the France of the preſent. By one of the articles of the Peace of Paris, it was ſpecially and expreſsly ſtipulated, that the demolition of the baſin at Dunkirk ſhould take place within a certain period. As it was wiſhed that this humiliating meaſure ſhould be carried fully into effect, his Excellency inſiſted on the fulfilment of it. His conduct on that occaſion was particularly gratifying to the people at large, and not diſagreeable to the Miniſtry who had ſucceeded the Cabinet formed by the Earl of Bute; but it is ſaid to have given offence to thoſe who, in the language of that day, were termed "the ſecret adviſers of the Crown," and the ambaſſador was recalled, after ſtaying about a twelvemonth at Paris. He was ſucceeded by a more compliant plenipotentiary, in the perſon of the late Earl of Rochford; and Mr. Fraſer was about the ſame time ſent to Dunkirk, not to ſee the jetties and ſluices of that harbour demoliſhed, but to prevent the French King from conſtructing new ones.*

On his return home, the Ex-Miniſter was nominated to one of the higheſt and moſt honourable appointments in the kingdom, having on the 23d of May, 1766, ſucceeded the preſent Duke of Grafton in the office of Secretary of State for the Southern Department. The functions and duties of that important place were diſcharged by this nobleman with an equal promptitude and zeal; and it muſt be conceded by all, that no public officer of the ſtate ever afforded a more regular attendance, or gave a cloſer application to public affairs, than the Duke of Richmond, during the time that he preſided over any of the departments committed to his care.

But the motley Adminiſtration, conſiſting partly of Whigs and partly of Tories, of which he was now a member, could not, as uſual in ſuch caſes, agree in any thing beneficial to their country: what is indeed wonderful, they could not even unite in ſharing the emoluments of office, and they accordingly retired. The Duke of Richmond, on the 2d of Auguſt of the ſame year in which he had accepted the ſeals, accordingly reſigned them into the hands of the King; and they were immediately depoſited with the Earl of Shelburne, who, in his turn, delivered them up ſoon after. In ſhort, after a variety of changes, Lord North at length aſſumed the reins of government; and, by uniting the offices of Chancellor of the Exchequer and Firſt Lord of the Treaſury in his own perſon, became Prime Miniſter. This event proved the commencement of one of thoſe *long* adminiſtrations that have invariably proved detrimental to this country; and it was during it that the American war was engendered, and the ſeeds of a variety of calamities ſown, of which we have ſince reaped an ample harveſt.

But to return to the Duke of Richmond. From the period of his laſt reſignation, this Nobleman continued uniformly in oppoſition during a long ſeries of years, extending indeed from 1767 to 1782. At the very commencement of the conflict, he deprecated a rupture with our Colonies; and on the 18th of May, 1770, after an introductory ſpeech, propoſed eighteen reſolutions to the Houſe of Peers, which produced one of the moſt animated debates that ever occurred in Parliament. The miſconduct of Miniſters during the four preceding years, was laid open in terms equally pointed and ſevere; and the future ſeparation of the Trans-Atlantic provinces from the mother-country, was predicted with a degree of confidence and certainty that excites our wonder at the preſent moment.

In January 1775, the Earl of Chatham moved for the removal of the Britiſh troops from Boſton, as a prelude to a reconciliation: and after mentioning "that no true Whig would bear the enſlaving of America," he propheſied, even then, the ſpeedy intervention of France as inevitable. On this occaſion he was ably ſupported by the ſubject of the preſent Memoir, who, after animadverting on the late Acts for eſtabliſhing Courts of Admiralty and altering the Charter of Maſſachuſſet's Bay, obſerved, that however ſmall the minority might be on the preſent occaſion, he had ſeen one as ſmall hourly increaſe, until it became the majority. He then recounted the following anecdote, which occurred when the Earl of Bute preſided at the head of the Adminiſtration,

* In all probability, there was either a ſecret article in the treaty, or a ſolemn promiſe exacted, that this clauſe ſhould never be carried fully into effect. The French Court, indeed, always remonſtrated; and when any of the ſtones were removed, care was taken to mark and number them, ſo that they might be replaced at pleaſure.

niſtration, by way of elucidating this remark:

"I remember," ſaid his Grace, "at that period a Bill was brought into this Houſe to prevent the members from being ſcreened for their debts. I heartily acceded to this Bill upon principle, and had the honour of being joined by the Noble Lord at the head of the Treaſury. On the diviſion, the Noes, as uſual, went below the bar; when, miſſing their leader, they turned ſhort, and were much ſurpriſed to ſee him on the other ſide. The late Charles Townſhend," added he "remarked on a ſimilar circumſtance he would hold two to one that, in leſs than a year, thoſe very members who had then divided againſt him, would creep under the table to join him; and had he been taken up, he would have won his wager."

On the 7th of February in the ſame year, during a debate on the American affairs, his Grace complained "of the inflammatory and ill-grounded repreſentations of a learned and noble Lord (Earl Mansfield), who had laboured all in his power to miſlead the Houſe, by endeavouring to prove that the Colonies were in rebellion: an aſſertion," it was added, "in every point of view, big with the moſt horrible and direful conſequences; an aſſertion which, as ſoon as ſanctified by a vote of both Houſes, authoriſed every ſpecies of rapine, plunder, maſſacre, and perſecution whatever."

A Prelate (Dr. John Winckcliffe, then Biſhop of Peterborough) having ſpoken ſoon after in favour of coercion, the ſame Nobleman roſe to obſerve, "that he thought it was extremely improper for the Right Reverend Bench to take any part on the preſent occaſion, or to be at all acceſſory to the ſhedding of the blood of their fellow-creatures and fellow-ſubjects. It would be much fitter, if they interfered at all, to act as mediators, rather than as perſecutors; more conſiſtent with the principles they profeſſed to teach, and alſo more particularly ſuited to the ſacred functions they were called upon to diſcharge." He added, "that, by the ſpecimen now given, he ſhould not be ſurpriſed to ſee the lawn-ſleeves upon thoſe benches, ſtained with the blood of their innocent and oppreſſed countrymen on the other ſide of the Atlantic."

On the opening of the next ſeſſion, (26th of October, 1775), the ſpirit and numbers of the Oppoſition ſeem to have increaſed, and the Prelate above-mentioned acceded to the amendment to the ſpeech, propoſed by the Marquis of Rockingham. The Duke of Richmond on this occaſion, again reminded the Adminiſtration of the fate that awaited the country in conſequence of their perſeverence. He at the ſame time inſtanced the action at Bunker's Hill, as a proof of the bravery of the Americans, denied the ſuperiority of numbers to have been on their ſide, and obſerved, "that he never recollected any other inſtance where lines had been forced, and no priſoners taken but ſuch as were wounded."

Having remarked ſoon after, "that he did not think the people of America in rebellion, but merely reſiſting acts of the moſt unexampled cruelty and oppreſſion," the Earl of Denbigh roſe, and "openly contended, that thoſe who defended rebellion, were themſelves little better than rebels; and that there was very little difference between the traitor and he who openly or privately abetted treaſon." In reply to this he was told by the noble Duke, "that he was not to be intimidated or deterred from his duty by loud words, and that he would not retract a ſingle iota he had uttered on this occaſion."

On the 5th of March, 1776, the Duke of Richmond moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to countermand the march of the troops of Heſſe, Hanau, and Brunſwick, and likewiſe give directions for an immediate ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities in America, in order to lay a foundation for a happy and permanent reconciliation between the contending parties of this diſtracted empire."

In the courſe of this debate he obſerved, among a variety of other particulars, that a very ingenious gentleman (Mr. Mauduit) had computed, during the German war, that every French ſcalp coſt the nation ten thouſand pounds; and he wiſhed noble Lords to eſtimate, by the ſame rule, what an American ſcalp would coſt, reckoning 17,000 foreigners at the rate of one million and a half *per annum*.

"Much ſtreſs, he underſtood, had been laid on the juſtice and popularity of the preſent meaſures; he ſhould not, however, debate that ſubject now. It was ſaid that the independent part of the nation was for them; but, for his part, he queſtioned the aſſertion ſtrongly, in the extent it was contended for. In the other Houſe, he was informed that the Treaſurer of the Navy (Sir Gilbert Elliot), and the Paymaſter of the Forces (Mr. Rigby), the one deriving his ſupport and conſequence from the Cabinet, and the other from his party, and both deeply

deeply intereſted in meaſures which, if purſued, muſt quickly prove the means of procuring for them princely fortunes, were thoſe who chiefly ſupported coercive propoſitions. Theſe gentlemen and their connexions, with the whole race of money-jobbers, contractors, &c. he believed, formed no ſmall part of the *independent* majorities which had been ſo loudly echoed both within and without doors, as precipitating this country into a cruel, expenſive, and unnatural civil war."

He further obſerved, "that the war, if carried on, would not only be a war of heavy expence and long continuance, but would be attended with circumſtances of cruelty, civil rage, and devaſtation, hitherto unprecedented in the annals of mankind. We wiſhed not only to rob the Americans of their property, and make them ſlaves to fight our battles, but we made war on them in a manner that would ſhock the moſt barbarous nations, by firing their towns, and turning the wretched inhabitants to periſh in cold, want, and nakedneſs.

"Even ſtill more: This barbaric rage was not only directed againſt our enemies, but againſt our warmeſt and moſt zealous friends. The fact was inſtanced in the late conflagration of the *loyal* town of Norfolk in Virginia, as Adminiſtration had ſo frequently called it, which was reduced to aſhes by the wanton and unprovoked act of one of our naval commanders. Such a deed was not leſs inconſiſtent with every ſentiment of humanity, than contrary to every rule of good policy. It would turn the whole Continent, as well friends as foes, into the moſt implacable and inveterate enemies: it would incenſe our friends, and render our foes at once fierce, deſperate, cruel, and unrelenting: it diſgraced our arms; it would render us deſpiſed and abhorred, and remain an indelible blot on the dignity and honour of the Engliſh nation."

In 1781, when the Earl of Shelburne (the late Marquis of Lanſdowne) moved an addreſs to the King's ſpeech, propoſing ſuch counſels to be laid at the royal feet, as might excite the efforts, point the arms, and command the confidence of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, he was ably ſeconded by the ſubject of the preſent Memoir. He obſerved, that we owed the then ignominious ſituation of our affairs, to the ſame cauſe from which the private misfortunes of individuals frequently proceeded—to folly: It was owing to the wretched ſyſtem of government which had been early adopted in the reign of his Majeſty, and which firſt gave riſe to that abominable title, to that odious diſtinction, of *a King's friend*, as if a man could not act in perſonal oppoſition to Government, without proving a perſonal enemy to his Majeſty.

His Grace then proceeded to touch upon two topics relative to his own conduct, which ſoon after occaſioned no ſmall degree of ſenſation.

Having applauded the propoſition of the noble Earl, he remarked, "that it was the duty of their Lordſhips to ſuggeſt ſalutary advice to the Crown, and to ſtand up as aſſertors of the rights of the people; but he thought that there was but little proſpect of giving ſuch advice with effect, unleſs the original principles of the conſtitution were reſtored."

He contended, "that, at preſent, not even one-ſeventh part of the people were repreſented, while all the remainder had no concern whatever, either virtually or individually, in the management of their own affairs; which," he alſo added, "their Lordſhips well knew the conſtitution of this country, as originally framed, gave them a right to poſſeſs."

He then appealed to the Houſe, whether many of the Peers of Parliament did not name the members for ſeveral boroughs, and whether the repreſentatives were not choſen by the management of two or three burgeſſes? "Was that the ſort of repreſentation deſigned by the conſtitution? Undoubtedly it was not. Were this point reformed, we might expect to ſee the country capable of regaining ſome portion of its former greatneſs."

After maintaining that the nation was governed by clerks, and not by Miniſters, he adverted to the ſtate of the fortifications at home. His Grace particularly inſtanced thoſe erected on Dover Heights, and Chatham Lines; declaring, "as a military man, that, notwithſtanding the immenſe charge of erecting them, they were the moſt abſurd and ineffectual that could poſſibly be adviſed; a diſgrace to all other kinds of ancient or modern fortifications, and even the butt of ridicule for the boys at Woolwich. The thickneſs of the parapet was no more than ſeven feet; and every perſon who was in the leaſt converſant in the rudiments of fortification *muſt* know, that the proper thickneſs of a parapet, cannon-proof, was never leſs than eighteen feet. Such mere paper-works would be all knocked to pieces at the firſt fire, were guns brought to bear upon them."

The minority on this occaſion amount-

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ed to 81, and the following ſhort, but emphatic proteſt, was ſoon after entered on the journals of the Houſe:

" DISSENTIENT,

" For reaſons too often urged in vain for the laſt ſeven years, againſt the ruinous proſecution of the unjuſt war carrying on by his Majeſty's Miniſters againſt the people of North America, and too fatally confirmed by repeated experience, and the late diſgraceful loſs of a ſecond army, to ſtand in need of repetition.

" RICHMOND,
" FITZWILLIAM,
" ROCKINGHAM."

In January, 1782, the Duke of Richmond engaged in an inquiry, that ſoon after produced a diſagreeable perſonal altercation between his Grace and Lord Rawdon, now Earl of Moira.* This related to the execution of Colonel Iſaac Haynes, whom he ſtated to be " a gentleman, who (if report ſpoke truth) had been executed in conſequence of the too rigid orders of a *Britiſh* officer, and under circumſtances particularly ſhocking to the feelings, and repugnant to the principles of every Engliſhman. He was deſcribed as having ſuffered death without a previous trial: this was the alleged matter; and whatſoever had been ſaid, written, or printed, on the ſubject, was aimed (with how conſiderable a degree of truth, inveſtigation might perhaps determine) at the eſtabliſhment of the fact. His Grace afterwards moved for a copy of the various papers relative to this affair, which, however, was not granted.

Soon after this, the Nobleman juſt alluded to demanded an explanation; a challenge, as is commonly believed, paſſed on the occaſion, and a compromiſe was at length effected, through the intervention of common friends.

On the elevation of Lord George Germaine to the Peerage, the late Marquis of Carmarthen moved, " That it is extremely reprehenſible in any Miniſter, and highly derogatory to the honour of this Houſe, to adviſe the Crown to exerciſe its indiſputable right of creating a Peer in favour of a perſon labouring under the heavy cenſure of a Court-Martial." The Duke of Richmond took an active part in the debate, and was allowed to have diſtinguiſhed himſelf, both by his talents and his reſearches, on this occaſion. He aſſerted, " that by an attention to the ancient patents of the Peerage, it would be diſcovered, that, from the reign of Edward III. until the time of Henry VII. it was expreſsly ſtated in every new patent of the creation of a Peer, that ſuch creation was made *with the conſent of Parliament*; nor did a ſingle inſtance occur during the whole of this period, that titles were granted without the particular acquieſcence of the Houſe of Lords. Subſequently to the reign of Henry VII. indeed, the Crown carried with a conſiderably leſs reſtraining hand this exerciſe of the prerogative; and during the later eras, it had been regarded as an inconteſtible and eſtabliſhed right. At the epoch to which he adverted, the predeceſſors of their Lordſhips in the Peerage alſo exerciſed their privilege of creating new boroughs, and of ſending members to Parliament. Yet ſo incontrovertible was the poſition, that power followed property, that, for a conſiderable length of time, and down to the preſent moment, the Commons had holden the right of chooſing their own members; and it was alſo cuſtomary to increaſe the Peerage whenſoever the occaſion offered, by calling up to the Houſe of Lords ſuch members of the Houſe of Commons as were conſpicuous by their opulence, their powerful intereſt, or the greatneſs of their alliances."

His Grace then proceeded to ſtate, that their Lordſhips were materially intereſted in all new creations whatſoever, as they, in fact, " compoſed a Court of Honour." A commoner ſent upon trial for his life, might, on a variety of legal grounds, challenge either one or any number of his jurors; but on the contrary, a Peer, in exactly the ſame predicament, did not enjoy this power, and muſt be tried collectively by his fellow Peers. Their Lordſhips could not therefore

* It afterwards appeared, that Lord Rawdon had privately interceded for the life of Colonel Haynes, and actually applied to the loyaliſts to make ſuch an application in favour of the priſoner, as might obtain his pardon from Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, who commanded. But Sir Egerton Leigh, the Attorney-General of Carolina, having declared, " that he would ſooner cut off his right hand than ſign a petition ſo injurious to his Majeſty's intereſts," this project became hopeleſs.

In reſpect to this man, if he broke his parole there might be ſome pretext for his execution; but, even then, his counſel ought to have been heard in his behalf. On the contrary, if, as the Americans aſſert, he returned to his allegiance *conditionally*, the caſe is entirely altered.

fore guard too carefully againſt the admiſſion of members who might be exceptionable, into their body; and as they were excluded from the privilege of enjoying what might properly be termed an after-challenge, they ought to poſſeſs the right of challenging before.

The Duke then recurred to the battle of Minden, and obſerved, that Lord Southampton, then preſent, and Earl Ligonier, a Lord of Parliament in Ireland, were the two perſons who delivered the meſſages from Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick to Lord George Germaine, now Lord Sackville. "If," ſaid his Grace, "as I was ſummoned to appear on the trial, my depoſition had been called for, I could have proved that the time loſt when the noble Viſcount delayed to *advance*, under pretence that, by receiving ſuch contradictory orders, it was become impoſſible for him to diſcover whether he ought to proceed with the whole, or only part of the Britiſh cavalry, was *one hour and a half*. Thus, in reſpect to time, the noble Viſcount was well enabled to bring up the cavalry from the diſtance of a mile and a quarter, in order that, joining in the battle, they might have rendered more brilliant and deciſive the victory which cloſed it; but, previouſly to their arrival, the engagement was concluded."

The Duke of Richmond had now become one of the moſt popular men in the kingdom, and he ſeemed, by every means in his power, to court the reſpect and eſteem of his fellow-citizens. He, as well as the preſent Duke of Norfolk, and ſeveral other perſons of the firſt conſideration, had become a member of the Conſtitutional Society. His zeal for Parliamentary Reform was ſo glowing and ardent, that he became a delegate from the county of Suſſex, for the purpoſe of obtaining the completion of this meaſure. When the Convention expreſsly aſſembled with this view, met at the St. Alban's Tavern, his Grace of Richmond was unanimouſly choſen Preſident.

He himſelf alſo drew up a plan with his own hand, to make the election of the repreſentatives annual, and to extend the right of voting to every male perſon in the kingdom, who ſhould have attained the age of twenty-one years; criminals and infame perſons only excepted.

For this purpoſe, the kingdom of Great Britain was to be divided into five hundred diſtricts, each to contain an equal population, and to chooſe one member; the election to begin and end in one day. To forward this important object, the names of the people were to be regiſtered in each diſtrict three weeks before the election, with their profeſſion, trade, or employment, annexed. They were alſo to give their votes in their reſpective pariſh-churches, before the church-wardens, who were to cloſe the poll at ſun-ſet, and deliver the ſame perſonally to the ſheriff of the diſtrict, who was to ſum up the whole on a certain day, at the moſt central town of the diſtrict, and make his return of the perſon who poſſeſſed a majority of ſuffrages.

Nearly about the ſame period, a large body of the people of Ireland having applied by letter to his Grace, with a view of obtaining his opinion as to the beſt practical method of carrying a reform in their Parliament into effect, he tranſmitted them a ſcheme for that purpoſe, addreſſed to Lieutenant-Colonel Sherman. In this plan, which was afterwards printed and circulated in the form of a pamphlet, the Duke recommended *univerſal ſuffrage*, a propoſition afterwards acted upon in England, on the part of the Correſponding Societies, and which, by inducing them to act on exaggerated principles, brought the idea of reform into diſrepute, and tended not a little to render every propoſition for that purpoſe obnoxious.

At length the misfortunes of the American war opened the eyes of both nation and Parliament, and Lord North was driven with indignation from the helm, like a pilot who, notwithſtanding the frequent warnings that had been given him, had wrecked the veſſel of the ſtate on thoſe ſhoals and breakers viſible to every one on board but himſelf. The new Miniſtry, headed by the Marquis of Rockingham, immediately ſet about a redreſs of ſeveral flagrant grievances, by excluding contractors from Parliament, precluding cuſtom-houſe and exciſe-officers from the exerciſe of the elective franchiſe, and aboliſhing a great number of uſeleſs, but not unprofitable, offices. The Whigs, however, forgot their promiſe in reſpect to the chief point, *viz.* a Parliamentary Reform; which, however ſerviceable to the people, would perhaps, at that moment, have proved rather detrimental to themſelves while Miniſters. It is, however, but candid to ſuppoſe, that the ſudden demiſe of their illuſtrious leader,* and the diviſions that immediately en-

* The Marquis of Rockingham.

ſued,

ſued, might have prevented them from redeeming their ſolemn pledge to the nation.

Meanwhile, in March 1782, the Duke of Richmond had been nominated to the important office of Maſter-General of the Ordnance, in the room of the preſent Marquis of Townſhend. During the ſchiſm that took place in conſequence of the diviſions in the Cabinet, he left the party of his nephew,* and adhered to the late Marquis of Lanſdowne, who had been nominated the new Firſt Lord of the Treaſury. On this occaſion, a deadly war of ambition took place between the rival factions; in which Mr. Fox, by an unnatural but politic coalition with Lord North, which was then viewed with abhorrence and deteſtation, finally triumphed. On this, his uncle reſigned his office at the Board of Ordnance, on the 9th of April, 1783, and entered once more into the liſts of Oppoſition.

Under a new, a young, and an eloquent leader, the late Mr. Pitt, victory once more ſmiled on their banners; and having, by an unexampled degree of good fortune, united in their own perſons both the royal and popular favour, they fairly drove their enemies from the field, and once more clothed themſelves with their ſpoils. On this occaſion, (December, 1783), his old office, which had been occupied by his old rival,† fell to the ſhare of the ſubject of this Memoir, and it was ſoon after followed by the ribband and *inſignia* of the Garter.

But Mr. Fox, and thoſe who called themſelves Whigs *par excellence*, were ſtill formidable. As uſual, they courted popularity in retirement, contended againſt the unconſtitutional proceedings of thoſe in power, and promiſed, in caſe of ſucceſs, to give full and ample ſatisfaction to the nation for all its wrongs. They, too, once more introduced the queſtion of Parliamentary Reform; and their leader, for the firſt time, made a public and ſolemn declaration in its favour.

But their opponents, clothed with all the power and influence of the ſtate, fairly outbid them at this political auction. Mr. Pitt ſtill preſerved his connexion and correſpondence with Mr. Wyville, and all the leaders who had aſſociated in favour of a new model of the Houſe of Commons; nay, he even pledged himſelf, "both as a man and a miniſter, to produce it." The Duke of Richmond, too, boldly perſevered in his former declarations; and, on introducing a bill into the Houſe of Lords, publicly declared, "that his reaſons in favour of a Parliamentary Reform, were built on the experience of twenty-ſix years; which, whether in or out of Government, had convinced him, that the reſtoration of a genuine Houſe of Commons, by a renovation of the rights of the people, was the only remedy againſt that ſyſtem of corruption which had brought the nation to poverty and diſgrace, and threatened it with the loſs of liberty."

But theſe fine and ſpecious ſpeeches were only continued until the nation had become hopeleſs, as to this object, by delay, and the Miniſtry ſo ſtrong in point of numbers by an increaſed influence, that a project of this kind, which might have now endangered their places, was no longer neceſſary for the retention of them. His Grace accordingly, inſtead of reforming the grievances, in his capacity of Maſter-General, determined to reform the fortifications of our iſland. We have already obſerved, that he complained of the ſcanty proportions of thoſe erected by his predeceſſors; as to his own, they were of a gigantic ſize, and calculated to realiſe the dreams of Friar Bungay and Friar Bacon, who had determined to ſurround our whole territory with a triple wall of braſs. This was nearly attempted in ſtone and iron, by the Duke; and ſo alarmed was the Houſe of Commons at theſe coſtly and extenſive preparations, that the ſubject was brought under their notice in 1786, and the whole ſcheme ſet aſide, after a diviſion, in which the caſting-vote of the Speaker turned the balance.

Notwithſtanding this, the eſtimate of expences for repairing old works, was immenſe; new ones are ſaid, with what degree of truth we know not, to have been actually erected under colour of this proviſion *; and our Weſt India iſlands began to be rather encumbered than defended by extenſive chains of forts, that ſoon crumbled into ruins.

Towards the latter end of 1795, the Duke of Richmond reſigned the office of Maſter-General to the late Marquis of

* The late Mr. Fox.

† The Marquis of Townſhend.

* See, 1. Obſervations on the Duke of Richmond's Extenſive Plan of Fortification, 1794; 2. A Reply to an Anſwer, &c. in a Letter to his Grace; and, 3. An Appendix to the foregoing; all printed by the Robinſons, 1794.

Cornwallis,

Cornwallis, and received in return, the command of the royal regiment of Horſe Guards Blue.

Soon after this, he retired from public life, and reſided chiefly at the family-ſeat in Suſſex. Goodwood was, by his care, and under his own immediate inſpection, in part rebuilt, and conſiderably enlarged by the addition of two fine wings. The bricks were made out of his own earth, and by his own workmen. The timber was felled, meaſured, and cut out, under his eye, and all the eſtimates prepared with a degree of accuracy and correctneſs that would have done credit to any builder in the kingdom.

Of late, the health of this nobleman has been on the decline, and he may be fairly ſaid to have been *dying* for the laſt ſixteen months. At length his conſtitution yielded in the ſtruggle, and he reſigned his life at his favourite manſion of Goodwood, in the 71ſt year of his age.

While ſumming up the character of the Duke of Richmond, he muſt be allowed to have been one of the greateſt men of his day, and to have derived this greatneſs neither from his rank, which was eminent, nor his fortune, which he had, by a prudent economy in his eſtabliſhment, greatly increaſed, but by his talents and abilities alone.

He commenced his education as an orator at the India Houſe, and was at firſt but little eſteemed on the ſcore of eloquence.* It muſt be allowed, that he never, at any period of his life, acquired an eaſy flow of language, or was enabled to call into his aid thoſe happy alluſions, or that claſſical imagery, with which the minds of ſome of his contemporaries were fully ſtored. But his arrangement was judicious; his facts pointed; his charges manly; his accuſations bold, and it may be added, generally unanſwerable.

All this, however, applies to an early period of his life, when young, ardent, and in Oppoſition; for, after his Grace had fully attained the objects of his ambition, he appears to have been leſs fortunate in his ſpeeches, and leſs happy in the ſubject of them, as they were generally occupied with the defence of the political conduct of his colleague Mr. Pitt, or his own ſchemes of fortification, which ſeemed calculated, according to the opinion of many able men, to lull the nation into a ſtate of heedleſs ſecurity, and render our attention to the Navy but a ſecondary object.

The remains of the Duke were interred, January 1807, in the family-vault at the Cathedral-church of Chicheſter. The inſcription on the central plate of the coffin was as follows:

"The Moſt Noble Prince CHARLES,
Third Duke of Richmond and Lenox,
Earl of March and Darnley,
Knight of the Moſt Noble
Order of the Garter,
Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum
Of the County of Suſſex,
Colonel of the Militia of the ſaid County,
Field-Marſhal of His Majeſty's Forces,
Colonel of the Royal Regiment of
Horſe Guards Blue,
And High Steward of Chicheſter;
Born 22d of February, 1735,
Died 29th of December, 1806."

* It has been ſaid, that the witty Charles Townſhend having been aſked what he thought of his firſt ſpeech, which proved a pretty long one, he replied, "that it reſembled a diabetes, as it proceeded entirely from *weakneſs* of *parts*."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

AN

IRREGULAR ODE TO THE MOON,

BY THE LATE THOMAS DERMODY.

NOW, when faint purpling o'er the weſtern ſky,
The lord of day his faded luſtre weaves,
And thro' yon wild-wood's trembling leaves
Shoots his laſt ſolitary ray:
O! let me woo thee, from thy ſapphire ſhrine;
To my rapt eye thy ſnowy breaſt diſplay.
The tranquil pauſe, the ecſtacy divine,
The viſion'd ſcene, ſerenely bright,
And all the witcheries of the Muſe are thine!

The poet's fabling fancy told,
How, erſt in ſilent pomp deſcending,
O'er Latmos' brow thy radiant creſcent bending,
Thou came'ſt to bleſs a ſhepherd boy;
And pouring thy delicious charms,
Forſook thy ſhining ſphere,
Immaculately clear,
To taſte immortal love in mortal arms.
But Slander tun'd the felon lyre,
Refin'd and chaſte, thy veſtal fire,
Averſe to amorous pangs and ruder joy!
Queen of the penſive thought,
Forgive his fault;
Nor to another bard deny
The mildneſs of thy front, the fondneſs of thine eye!

Lo! from thy beamy quiver fall
Arrowy points, that pierce the ground,
And light the glow-worm's twinkling lamp;
O'er the pale lake's margin damp
The fiery phantoms dance around,
Till ſcared by frolic Echo's cavern'd call,
They burſt their circle, ſhudd'ring flit away,
And meltingly in thy wan veil of humid light
decay.

Oft let me, by the dimpled ſtream,
Kiſſing thy reflected gleam,
The ſolemn hour of midnight ſpend;
When no cares the boſom rend,
When ſorrow's piteous tale is done,
And trouble ſunk with the departed Sun.

For ſtriſe is his, and mad'ning war,
And deaf'ning tumult, never mute:
But on thy ſilent-moving car
Wait Peace, and dew-ey'd Pity's tender train,
And Love, ſweet warbling to the ſoothing
flute,
Whoſe dying note
Is wont to float
Seraphic on the night-gale's airy wing,
Tempting the planet quire their heav'nly
hymns to ſing.

Hear me!—ſo may the bird of woe
Aye greet thee from her bowery cell below;
And ocean's rapid ſurges ſtand,
Check'd by thy ſilver hand—

For, dear the tender twilight of thy ſway,
The ſoothing ſilence, and the modeſt glow
That ſmooths thy brow,
When ſtream thy amber treſſes on the air;
Twined with many a roſeate ray,
Irregularly fair.
Dear, too, the ſhadowy luſtre of thy face,
As mid yon ſilent band thy pomp proceeds.
Beneath thy influence, beſt
Fond tranſports balm the lover's breaſt,
When Thought intent, with muſing pace,
On each delicious promiſe feeds,
And o'er the ſombre waſte a kindred gloom
can trace;
While lubbard Folly
Sunk in the dreamleſs grave of ſlumber denſe,
Robb'd of each twinkling ſenſe
That faintly clear'd the darkneſs of his mind,
Lies prone.
Lo! beckon'd by an airy hand,
Yon ſapphire-ſkirted cloud behind,
I ſpy the lovely veſtal, Melancholy;
And, ſweeter than the ſweeteſt tone
Of muſic, melting on the tingling ear
Of ſainted ſprite, by choral ſeraph's hand,
Catch each celeſtial ſigh, which ſad and ſlow
Steals o'er my heart a charming woe,
Entranced above vain earthly joys I ſtand,
(Voluptuous ſorrow, bliſs ſincere!)
Nor envy the proud wretch who, madly gay,
Courts the licentious glare of grief-diſcloſing
day!

What though, beneath thy ſtartled ſight
The hideous hag of night
Gores with deep laſh her viſionary mare;
Or, brooding on ſome beauteous breaſt,
Chills the cramp'd vein, and ſtops the liberal
courſe
Of Nature, wither'd by the powerful peſt,
Who, grappling on the heart with tyger-force
Her fleſhleſs fangs, beholds with iron ſtare
Each ſtruggling pant of weak deſpair,
And gluts with ſmother'd ſhrieks the demon
ear:
Soon fades the baſeleſs ſpell,
Soon drops th' ideal arm its harpy hold;
While, riſing from the fray ſevere,
It's languid victim looks ſuſpicious round,
Seeks the imaginary wound,
And ſmiles to feel her frame by fancy'd
ills controll'd!

There the calm, the ſolemn hour,
When Genius from her bright ethereal bow'r
Stoops to touch the thought with fire,
To bid the ſcience-pinion'd ſoul aſpire;
And mid yon radiant worlds ſublime,
Hold converſe with her ſons of ancient time;
The rapturous hour of ſecret love,
When mutual all the trembling paſſions move,
When none but heav'n can hear the vows di-
vine,
Are alſo thine;
The free embrace that tells the heart ſincere,
The wiſh completed, and the love-fraught tear;
While coward Fear
Aloof his dubious dull attendants draws,
And honeſt Sympathy fulfills her ſacred laws!

Nor let the ſun his gorgeous ſcenery prize,
Trick'd in each gaudy hue:
Lo! on thy lucid vault of ſpotleſs blue
How quaintly bends the lunar bow,
And wreaths the front of heav'n with vary'd
dyes;
How, mingling, melts the humid glow
Of blended colours, in one matchleſs blaze,
Studding with golden rays
The ſplendid cope, where ſheeted wide
Spreads thy pale glory's undulating tide!

Thee, too, the ſwelling Ocean meets with
pride;
And, as he heaves his azure breaſt,
Courts from thy kindling glance the vivifying
gleam
Which bids his ſparkling ſurges ſhine,
In borrow'd beauties dreſt,
Till, in the boundleſs mirror, thou can'ſt ſee
Thy anſwering image clear;
And the ſtill lapſing waters hear,
Greeting with tribute floods thy ſovereign
ſhrine,
Thee ever praiſing, ever fed by thee!

O! parent of each nobler deed,
Thy midnight counſels, in his country's right,
Bid the patriot dare to bleed;
Thy placid ſcenes of undiſturb'd delight
Awake,

Awake th' ecſtatic lyre;
Thy ſcenes, where Peace and hermit Wiſdom, hoar,
For holy intercourſe retire,
To ſhun of waſſail noiſe th' unmeaning roar;
And, with meet awe, adore
That Will Omnipotent, whoſe ſteady arm
Lanced 'mid yon rolling ſpheres thy moulded ball,
And, providently pleas'd with all,
Breath'd o'er thy favorite face an inexpreſſive charm!

LINES ADDRESSED TO CHAUCER,

AT THE TABARD INN (NOW THE TALBOT) SOUTHWARK, WHERE THE PILGRIMS USED TO ASSEMBLE PREVIOUSLY TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR CANTERBURY.

By PETER PINDAR, Esq.

OLD jocund bard, I never paſs
The Tabard, but I take a glaſs,
To drink a requiem to thy ghoſt;
Where once the pious pilgrims met,
Companions boon, a jovial ſet,
And midſt the bands a jovial hoſt.

Methinks I ſee them on the road
To Becket's mirac'e-abode,
That cleans from Satan's ſoot the ſoul:
Methinks I hear their comic tale,
Delighting lanes, and hills, and dales,
And bidding time more gayly roll.

Well pleaſed I walk the rooms around,
And think I tread on claſſic ground;
Reverence each rotten beam and rafter;
Fancy I hear your ſong of mirth,
And quips and cranks, that once gave birth
To many a hearty peal of laughter.

Shall Shakeſpeare boaſt his Jubilee,
And, Chaucer, nought be done for thee,
The father of our Britiſh lays?
Oh bards, and bardlings, fie! oh fie!
And Southwark folks to you I cry,—
How are ye mute in Geoffry's praiſe?

Is it reſerved for me alone
To boaſt how Chaucer's merits ſhone
On dark unclaſſic ground?
How well he touched the Britiſh lyre,
And kindled high the Muſe's fire,
When not a ſparkle gleamed around?

Oh then be formed a club of fame
To hail thy venerable name;
And let me join the choral throng.
For ſtanzas I'll invoke the Muſe,
And, conſequently, will chuſe
My old friend Shield to ſet the ſong.

Ah! what though, obſolete, thy phraſe
No more delights our modern days,
I love thy genius in each line:
Like thee I ſtrive to charm our iſle;
Like thee I court the Muſe of Smile;
And wiſh to leave a name like thine!

Though obſolete, alas! thy line,
And doomed in cold neglect to ſhine,
By me ſhall Chaucer be rever'd;
Whoſe art a new Parnaſſus rais'd,
That midſt barbaric darkneſs blaz'd,
A ſun where not a ſtar appear'd!

THE PERSIAN LOVER.

THE ſportive zephyr plumes his wing
From hyacinthine bowers;
And binds the roſy brow of Spring,
With bands of blooming flowers,

Which ſcent the morning's golden hair;
And deck the citron grove,
Where Selim fill'd the perfum'd air
With ſighs of hopeleſs love.

He mark'd not when ſweet buds unfold;
Nor when the vernal hours,
In lilies' bells, and cups of gold,
Conceal the glittering ſhow'rs,

Which ſtring the new blown jonquil's ſtems
With beads of pearly dew;
And hang at eve, in lucid gems,
On flowers of roſy hue.

The gloom of night, the bluſh of morn,
To him alike appear'd,
When the falſe Azza's pointed ſcorn
The love-lorn ſhepherd fear'd.

And apt his lute's enchanting ſound
Breath'd vigils through the grove,
To call the nymphs and ſhepherds round
The bow'r of hopeleſs love.

There, while the ſhepherds ſigh'd in vain,
His drooping garlands hung;
And thus at eve the plaintive ſwain
His mournful ditty ſung.

Since the falſe Azza mocks my pain,
I'll quit the roſeate vale,
Where full-blown almonds bloom in vain
To check the whiſpering gale,

Which bids me from her beauty fly;
From grots, and moſſy dell,
Where ſullen ſtreams flow murmuring by
The love-lorn Selim's cell.

They ſeem to check this fond delay,
Which bids me linger here,
To chill the blooming ſweets of May
With ſorrow's icy tear.

Some mountain cave I'll quickly ſeek,
That's damp with baneful dew;
Or trace ſome deſert, wild and bleak,
Where flowret's never blew.

And when the dawn is overcaſt,
O'er dangerous rocks I'll ſtray;
While horror howls in every blaſt,
And lightnings round me play.

Then chance the friendly hand of Death
May check life's ebbing tide;
And ſaints, that caught my parting breath,
Will weep when Selim died. R. M.

SONNET
ON THE DEATH OF MRS. CHARLOTTE SMITH.

CHARLOTTE, thy gloomy ſcene of life is o'er!
At length thy care-worn frame has found repoſe;
And thy meek ſpirit, freed from all its woes,
No longer by life's boiſt'rous tempeſts driv'n,
Seeks brighter ſcenes—and, here confin'd no more,
Borne on the wings of Faith, aſcends to Heav'n.
And can we mourn the fate that ſnatch'd thee hence?
And can we grieve that thou no more art here?
No! pious Hope ſhall check Affection's tear,
And, upward-pointing to the realms of light,
Shall bid us praiſe that glorious Providence,
Whoſe mercy, ever-during, ever-bright,
Clos'd all thy ſorrows, bade thy ſuff'rings ceaſe,
And call'd thy ſoul to realms of endleſs peace.

Bury St. Edmunds. K. L.

TO A SWALLOW.

WHY tarrieſt thou, my pretty bird,
When all thy friends are flown?
How can'ſt thou overtake their flight,
Or tell where they are gone?

Why tarrieſt thou, my pretty bird?
Cold is the midnight air;
And nipping froſts and chilling winds,
And winter ſnows are near.

Tarry not then, my pretty bird;
Theſe will be death to thee,
From which no friendly heart can ſave,
How warm ſoe'er it be.

Why tarrieſt thou, my pretty bird,
Thus twittering all the day,
And wheeling round, and round, and round,
To call thy mate away?

Why tarrieſt thou, my pretty bird?
Perhaps thy mate is dead;
Or, falſe to thee, perhaps with ſome
More happy ſwallow fled?

Tarry not then, my pretty bird;
Though all thy friends are flown,
And thou can'ſt not o'ertake their flight,
Or tell where they are gone.

Go!—in ſome warmer region ſeek
A mate more true than ſhe;
And, neſtling by her ſide, again
The happieſt ſwallow be.

P. P. Q.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MR. EVERARD HOME has laid before the Royal Society ſome obſervations on the camel's ſtomach, reſpecting the water it contains, and the reſervoirs in which that fluid is encloſed, with an account of ſome peculiarities in the urine. The camel, the ſubject of theſe obſervations, was a female brought from Arabia; it was 28 years old, and ſaid to have been 20 years in England. It appears that the animal was worn out, and in a ſtate of great debility before it came into the hands of the college of ſurgeons, and in April laſt they put an end to its miſeries by means of a narrow double-edged poniard paſſed in between the ſkull and firſt vertebræ of the neck: in this way the medulla oblongata was divided, and the animal inſtantaneouſly deprived of ſenſibility. "In the common mode of *pithing* an animal, ſays Mr. Home, the medulla ſpinalis only is cut through, and the head remains alive, which renders it the moſt cruel mode of killing an animal that could be invented." The ſtomachs of this animal were the firſt things examined, and on meaſuring the capacities of theſe different reſervoirs in the dead body, the anterior cells of the firſt ſtomach were found capable of containing one quart of water, when poured into them. The poſterior cells, three quarts. One of the largeſt cells held two ounces and a half, and the ſecond ſtomach four quarts. This is much ſhort of what thoſe cavities can contain in the living animal, ſince there are large muſcles covering the bottom of the cellular ſtructure, to force out the water, which muſt have been contracted immediately after death, and by that means had diminiſhed the cavities. By this examination it was proved that the camel, when it drinks, conducts the water in a pure ſtate into the ſecond ſtomach, that part of it is retained there, and the reſt runs over into the cellular ſtructure of the firſt, acquiring a yellow colour. That the ſecond ſtomach in the camel contained water, had been generally aſſerted; but by what means the water was kept ſeparate from the food had never been explained, nor had any other part been diſcovered, by which the common offices of a ſecond ſtomach could be performed. To this Mr. Hunter did not

not give credit, but conſidered the ſecond ſtomach of the camel to correſpond in its uſe with that of other ruminants. This difference of opinion led Mr. Home to examine accurately the camel's ſtomach, and alſo the ſtomachs of thoſe ruminants which have horns, in order to determine the peculiar offices belonging to their different cavities. The beſt mode of communicating the reſult of this enquiry is to deſcribe the different ſtomachs of the bullock, and then thoſe of the camel, and afterwards to point out the peculiarities by which this animal is enabled to go a longer time without drink than others, and thereby fitted to live in thoſe ſandy deſerts of which it is the natural inhabitant.

When the firſt ſtomach of the bullock is laid open, and the ſolid contents removed, the cavity appears to be made up of two large compartments, ſeparated from each other by two tranſverſe bands of conſiderable thickneſs, and the ſecond ſtomach forms a pouch or leſſer compartment, on the anterior part of it, rather to the right of the œſophagus, ſo that the firſt and ſecond ſtomach are both included in one general cavity, and lined with a cuticle. The œſophagus appears to open into the firſt ſtomach, but on each ſide of its termination there is a muſcular ridge, projecting from the coats of the firſt ſtomach, ſo as to form a channel into the ſecond. Theſe muſcular bands are continued on to the orifice of the third ſtomach, in which they are loſt. The food can readily paſs from the œſophagus, either into the general cavity of the firſt ſtomach or into the ſecond, which laſt is peculiarly fitted by its ſituation; and the muſcular power of its coats both to throw up its contents into the mouth, and to receive a ſupply from the general cavity of the firſt ſtomach at the will of the animal. The ſecond ſtomach contains the ſame food as the firſt, only more moiſt; it muſt therefore be conſidered as a ſhelf from which the food may be regurgitated along the canal, continued from the œſophagus. There is indeed no other mode by which this can be effected, ſince it is hardly poſſible for the animal to ſeparate ſmall portions from the ſurface of the maſs of dry food in the firſt ſtomach, and force it up into the mouth. It is alſo aſcertained that water is received into the ſecond ſtomach while the animal is drinking, and is thus enabled to have its contents always in a proper ſtate of moiſture to admit of its being readily thrown up into the mouth for rumination, which ſeems to be the true office of this ſtomach, and not to receive the food after that proceſs has been gone through.

When the food is ſwallowed the ſecond time, the orifice of the third ſtomach is brought forwards by the muſcular bands which terminate in it, ſo as to oppoſe the end of the œſophagus, and receive the morſel without the ſmalleſt riſk of its dropping into the third ſtomach. The third ſtomach of the bullock is a cavity, in the form of a creſcent, containing 24 ſepta, 7 inches broad; about 23.4 inches broad; and about 48 of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch at their broadeſt part. Theſe are thus arranged: one broad one, with one of the narroweſt next it; then a narrow one, with one of the narroweſt next it; then a broad one, and ſo on. The ſepta are thin membranes, and have their origin in the orifice leading from the œſophagus, ſo that whatever paſſes into the cavity muſt fall between theſe ſepta, and deſcribe three-fourths of a circle, before it can arrive at the orifice leading to the true ſtomach, which is ſo near the other, that the diſtance between them does not exceed three inches: and therefore the direct line from the termination of the œſophagus to the orifice of the fourth ſtomach is only of that length. While the young calf is fed on milk, that liquor, which does not require to be ruminated, is conveyed directly to the fourth ſtomach, not paſſing through the plicæ of the third; and afterwards the ſolid food is directed into that cavity, by the plicæ being ſeparated from each other. The third ſtomach opens into the fourth by a projecting valvular orifice, and the cuticular lining terminates exactly on the edge of this valve, covering only that half of it, which belongs to the third. The fourth or true digeſting ſtomach is about 2 feet 9 inches long: its internal membrane has 18 plicæ beginning at its orifice, and continued down, increaſing to a great degree its internal ſurface: beyond theſe the internal membrane is thrown into rugæ which follow a very ſerpentine direction, and cloſe to the pylorus there is a glandular projection, one end of which is oppoſed to the orifice, and cloſes it up, when in a collapſed ſtate.

The camel's ſtomach anteriorly forms one large bag, but when laid open is forced to be divided into two compartments on its poſterior part, by a ſtrong ridge which paſſes down from the right ſide of the orifice of the œſophagus in a longitudinal direction. On the left ſide of the termination of the œſophagus, a broad

broad muſcular band has its origin, from the coats of the firſt ſtomach, and paſſes down in the form of a ſolid parallel to the great ridge, till it enters the orifice of the ſecond ſtomach. This band on one ſide, and the great ridge on the other, form a canal, which leads from the œſophagus down to the cellular ſtructure in the lower part of the firſt ſtomach. The orifice of the ſecond ſtomach, when this muſcle is not in action, is nearly ſhut, and at right angles to the ſide of the firſt. Its cavity is a pendulous bag with rows of cells, above which, between them and the muſcle which paſſes along the upper part of the ſtomach, is a ſmooth ſurface extending from the orifice of this ſtomach to the termination in the third. Hence it is evident that the ſecond ſtomach neither receives the ſolid food in the firſt inſtance as the bullock, nor does it afterwards paſs into its cavity or cellular ſtructure. The food firſt paſſes into the general cavity of the firſt ſtomach, and that portion of it which lies in the receſs immediately below the entrance of the œſophagus under which the cells are ſituated, is kept moiſt, and is readily returned into the mouth, ſo that the cellular portion of the firſt ſtomach in the camel performs the ſame office as the ſecond in the ruminants with horns. While the camel is drinking, the action of the muſcular band opens the orifice of the ſecond ſtomach, at the ſame time that it directs the water into it; and when the cells of that cavity are full, the reſt runs off into the cellular ſtructure of the firſt ſtomach immediately below, and afterwards into the general cavity: it ſeems that camels, when accuſtomed to go long journeys, in which they are kept without water, acquire the power of dilating the cells, ſo as to make them contain a more than ordinary quantity as a ſupply for their journey. When the cud has been chewed, it has to paſs along the upper part of the ſecond ſtomach before it can reach the third; which is thus managed: at the time that the cud is to paſs from the mouth, the muſcular band contracts with ſo much force, that it not only opens the orifice of the ſecond ſtomach, but acting on the mouth of the third, brings it forwards into the ſecond, by which means the muſcular ridges that ſeparate the rows of cells are brought cloſe together, ſo as to exclude theſe cavities from the canal, through which the cud paſſes. "It is this beautiful and very curious mechaniſm, (ſays Mr. Home,) which forms the peculiar character of the ſtomach of the camel, dromedary, and lama, fitting them to live in the ſandy deſerts where the ſupplies of water are ſo precarious."

From the comparitive view which Mr. Home has taken of the ſtomachs of the bullock and camel, it appears that in the bullock there are three ſtomachs formed for the preparation of food, and one for digeſtion. In the camel there is one ſtomach fitted to anſwer the purpoſes of two of the bullock; a ſecond is employed as a reſervoir for water, having nothing to do with the preparation of the food; a third is ſo ſmall and ſimple in its ſtructure that it is not eaſy to aſcertain its particular office.

The following gradations of ruminating ſtomachs is now eſtabliſhed: the ruminants with horns, as the ox, ſheep, &c. have two preparatory ſtomachs for food previouſly to rumination, and one for the food after rumination before it is digeſted. The ruminants without horns, as the camel, dromedary, &c. have one preparatory ſtomach before rumination, and none in which the cud can be afterwards retained before it goes into the digeſting ſtomach. Thoſe animals who eat the ſame kind of food with the ruminants and yet do not ruminate, as the horſe and aſs, have only one ſtomach, but a part of it is lined with a cuticle, in which the food is firſt depoſited, and by remaining there ſome time is rendered more eaſily digeſtible, when received into the digeſting portion.

In comparing the teeth of thoſe animals that ruminate with thoſe of the horſe and aſs, which live on nearly the ſame kind of food, the following peculiarities are met with. The ruminants with horns have molares in both jaws, and inciſores only in the lower jaw. The ruminants without horns, have, in addition to theſe, what may be called fighting-teeth, or a ſubſtitute for horns. Theſe are tuſks in both jaws, intermediate teeth between the molares and tuſks, and in the upper jaw two ſmall teeth anterior to the tuſks; none of which can be of any uſe in eating. The camelo-pardalis forms an intermediate link in theſe reſpects. It has ſhort horns, and no tuſks.

We have next an account of the analyſis of the urine of the camel, and of the ſeveral experiments upon that, and upon the urine of a cow. The preſence of uric acid in the former, and that of phoſphat of lime in both, are new facts, which reflect additional light on the compoſition of the urine of graminivorous animals.

mals. Without ſpecifying the experiments we ſhall preſent the readers with the reſults:

In 100 parts of camel's urine,

Water	75
Phoſphat of lime, muriat of ammonia, ſulphat of potaſs, urea of potaſs, Carbonat of potaſs	6
Muriat of potaſs	8
Urea	6
	95

In 100 parts of cow's urine,

Water	65
Phoſphat of lime,	3
Muriat of lime, of ammonia	15
Sulphat of potaſs	6
Carbonat of potaſs, of ammonia	4
Urea	4
	97

The loſs is ſuppoſed to have occurred from the animal matter, probably albumen and gelatine. The principal and only eſſential difference between the urine of the camel and that of the cow, is, that the former contains uric acid. They are both deſtitute of ſoda. Mr. Hatchet obſerves that it is remarkable that uric acid ſhould be found in the camel's urine, and he thinks it is the firſt inſtance on record, as far as relates to the urine of graminivorous animals.

Dr. SMITHSON has preſented to the ſociety an account of a diſcovery of native minium, which is diſſeminated in ſmall quantities in the ſubſtance of compact carbonate of lime. Its colour is that of factitious minium, a vivid red with a caſt of yellow. Heated with a blow-pipe, it aſſumes a darker colour; at a ſtronger heat it melts to litharge. On charcoal it is reduced to lead. In dilute white acid of nitre, it becomes of a brown coffee colour. On the addition of a little ſugar, this brown calx diſſolves and produces a colourleſs ſolution. By putting into muriatic acid with a little leaf gold, the gold is ſoon entirely diſſolved. When it is incloſed in a ſmall bottle with muriatic acid, and a little bit of paper tinged by turnſol is fixed to the cork, the paper loſes its blue colour, and becomes white. A ſtrip of common blue paper, whoſe colouring matter is indigo, placed in the ſame ſituation undergoes the ſame change. Mr. S. imagines that this native minium is produced by the decay of a galena, which he ſuſpects to be itſelf a ſecondary production from the metallization of white carbonate of lead by hepatic gas. This is particularly evident from a ſpecimen, in one part of which there is a cluſter of large cryſtals. Having broken one of theſe, Mr. S. found that it was converted into minium to a conſiderable thickneſs, while its centre is ſtill galena.

Two very excellent mathematical papers were communicated to the Royal Society, and read on the 5th of June laſt; the one, from the Rev. ABRAHAM ROBERTSON, Savilian profeſſor of geometry in the univerſity of Oxford, was a new demonſtration of the Binomial Theorem, when the exponent is a fraction. The other was a new method of computing logarithms by THOMAS MANNING, eſq. Theſe, however, not admitting of an analyſis, we muſt content ourſelves with barely noticing.

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☞ *As the Liſt of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for Purpoſes of general Reference, it is requeſted, that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Work (Poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

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THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. ROBERT NEWMAN'S (DARTMOUTH,) *for an Improvement in the Form and Conſtruction of Ships and other Veſſels of War, &c.*

THIS improvement conſiſts in, and extends to, the following matters: firſt, an apparatus or helm containing two rudders, formed and worked in the direction of the ſides, in lieu of one placed in the centre line of the veſſel, by which bodies of the greateſt capacity may be governed, guided, or ſteered, wore and ſtayed with greater certainty, eaſe, and ſafety: ſecondly, in a concave or hollow form of ſide and bottom that will make veſſels of a light draught of water keep a better wind, carry more ſail, and roll leſs: thirdly, in an inverted reduction of capacity toward the ſtern, commonly called the run, by which the reſiſtance is leſſened, without the ſtability or power of carrying ſail being diminiſhed by external conſtruction.

The Patentee has exhibited in drawings, attached to the ſpecification before us, the ordinary rudder in its uſual ſituation, where it requires a magnitude that renders it both incommodious and dangerous, and even inadequate to its purpoſe; and alſo one which, if differently placed, might be reduced to one half, or even one fourth part of its preſent dimenſions, with increaſed effect, its power being not only greater by projecting into more active water, and meeting the current in its undiverted courſe, but alſo increaſed by its relative diſtance from the centre line of the veſſel's progreſs.

The manner of working a helm of this deſcription muſt depend on the nature, ſize, and ſervice of the veſſel. It may act outwards or either way, be without or incloſed within the ſtern and ſide, above or below the deck, and moved by one wheel, winch or other engine, placed amid ſhips or elſewhere, and connected by chains or ropes, in the ordinary way, with a ſhort iron lever projecting from each rudder, the length of which need not exceed the ſixth part of the tiller required for the common rudder. "In this manner," ſays Mr. N. "I found by an experiment tried on a temporary form, of not leſs than one hundred and fifty tons burthen, conſtructed by me for the purpoſe about four years ſince, that a ſingle man or boy could not only ſteer with the greateſt eaſe, but manage at the ſame time the largeſt ſail of the veſſel, in an open and rough ſea." In one of the figures attached to this ſpecification, we have a repreſentation of the tranſverſe ſection of a veſſel, whoſe ſides and bottom are an inverſion of the ordinary form, curving outwards, and extending down to a level with the under part of her keel, oppoſing by their extent and ſhape the greateſt reſiſtance, to a lee courſe with leſs tendency to roll or upſet, and preſenting at the ſame time a ſtronger ſurface to the preſſure of the cargo or weight within the ſhip. Reſiſtance to leeway may alſo, we are told, be increaſed, by ribbing, or indenting the coat of the ſide, with projecting or binding planks, that obſtruct in a ſide direction, only while they ſtrengthen the veſſel and protect the caulking. For farther information on this ſubject, we muſt refer the reader to the ſpecification itſelf, the forms which are there given are confined to ſuch parts of the veſſel as are below the lead water line, being limited to the active or immerged ſubſtance, and capable of being executed by ordinary modes of workmanſhip.

MR.

MR. WILLIAM CLARKE, AND MR. JOSEPH BUGBY, *for Improvements in a Machine for Spinning Hemp, Flax, Tow, and Wool.*

The machinery here deſcribed will not admit of a written account that can be intelligible without the aid of figures. It is calculated to ſave the heavy expence of currents of water, erecting ſpacious buildings, water-works, ſteam-engines, &c. and to ſpin hemp, flax, tow and wool, at ſuch an eaſy expence, as to bring it within reach of ſmall manufacturers, and conſtructed upon ſuch ſafe and eaſy principles, that no length of experience will be neceſſary to enable children to work the ſame; and the uſe of water, ſteam, &c. thereby rendered unneceſſary, and to occupy ſo little ſpace, that the machines may be placed in ſmall rooms, or out-buildings. To effect the above purpoſe, it was neceſſary to get rid of the flyer upon the ſpindle uſed in the old machinery, for ſpinning hemp and flax, which requires a power in proportion of five to one, and to ſurmount the difficulty that ariſes from the want of elaſticity in theſe ſubſtances. This want of elaſticity in the ſubſtance to be operated upon, is compenſated and provided for in this machinery; and upon this compenſation and proviſion, effected by the various means mentioned in theſe improvements, the return of the carriage without any aſſiſtance from the work-perſon, and the traverſe for diſtributing the yarn upon bobbins or quills, reſt the excellence of this invention. The moſt ſimple mode of compenſating the want of elaſticity, and which the patentees recommend in preference to the other, is that of having a holder of large wire for every ſpindle fixed in an arbor or ſhaft, that extends from one end of the carriage to the other. This arboror ſhaft, with the holders, may be conſidered as an enlarged and improved ſubſtitute, for what is called a faller in the moll-jennies for ſpinning cotton. One mode of compenſating and providing for the want of elaſticity in hemp and flax, and prevent breakages and other accidents from any tightneſs in the yarn, occaſioned by any obſtruction, is, by driving the common mule ſpindle with a ſlack band, having the yarn to paſs over the holders, or over a certain round bar, with all the other apparatus for laying the yarn upon the ſpindles. This method it is ſaid cannot be uſed to advantage in any caſe, but may be ſubſtituted for the other methods deſcribed and illuſtrated with drawings, for ſpinning yarn for ſail-cloths, ſacking, tarpawlins, or other coarſe or heavy goods. The machinery deſcribed in this ſpecification, may be uſed to great advantage in ſpinning long wool for worſted; and although in moſt caſes it is peculiarly adapted to manual power, yet it may be wrought by water ſteam, or any other power, and for coarſe and heavy goods with advantage.

MR. EDWARD HEARD'S (LONDON,) *for a Diſcovery of certain Means of obtaining Inflammable Gas from Pit-coal, in ſuch a State, that it may be burned without any offenſive Smell.*

This invention may be thus deſcribed; lime is laid in ſtrata with coals, in a retort ſtove or other cloſe veſſel, in which they are placed for operation, or the gas when produced is ſuffered to paſs over lime previouſly laid in an iron or other tube, or any other ſhaped veſſel adapted to the purpoſe, and expoſed to heat. After the gas has been conducted into a refrigoratory, and all condenſible matter is depoſited, it is then ſuffered to enter the conveying tubes, and burned in the uſual manner. The reaſon for employing lime in preference to other ſubſtances is, that, from a ſeries of analytical experiments, Mr. H. has detected the preſence of ſulphur in a great variety of the coals which are conſumed in this country, and he conſiders the ſuffocating ſmell ſo perceptible during the combuſtion of the gas obtained in the ordinary way, to ariſe from the products of that combuſtion, principally the ſulphureous acid gas, which is then generated. "I preſent," ſays Mr. Heard, "lime in ſubſtance to the ſulphur, as it is diſengaged by heat from the coals, and through their mutual affinity arreſt it in its progreſs, and form a ſulphuret of lime, or hydro-ſulphuret depending on the circumſtances of the operation. I have reaſon to conclude that any of the fixed alkalies, or alkaline earths, or carbonate of lime, when expoſed to a degree of temperature ſufficient to drive off the carbonic acid gas, might be ſubſtituted for lime; but from economical motives, as well as from conſtant ſucceſs, I prefer the agency of lime." Mr. Heard wiſhes it to be diſtinctly underſtood, that lime, the alkaline earths, certain metals or their oxides, when mixed with the coals laid on their ſurface, or put into ſeparate veſſels through which the gas is made to paſs, are calculated in a greater or leſs degree, to divert the gas of the cauſe of the offenſive ſmell, but lime he reckons the beſt, as well as the moſt economical.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

LORD VALENTIA, the eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Mount Norris, repaired a few years ſince to India, with a view to contribute to the extenſion of ſcience, and to gratify his own curioſity. After his arrival in Calcutta, he repaired over-land to Lucknow; and having accepted an invitation from Mr. Paull, an eminent merchant there, he reſided at his houſe during ſeveral months. When the rainy ſeaſon commenced, he was accompanied by that gentleman down the ſtream of the Ganges; and they had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with whatever related to a river ſo famous in the annals and religious rites of the eaſtern world. In the courſe of ſeveral years' reſidence abroad, Lord Valentia has viſited and examined a large portion of Aſia, and has ſeen parts of Africa. Being of a curious and inquiſitive turn, he has made a very valuable collection of whatever is rare or worthy of notice; and we are informed that the public will be ſpeedily gratified with an account of his extenſive travels, printed at the expence of his lordſhip. The exact ſize and extent of the work are not preciſely aſcertained, but it is ſuppoſed that it will conſiſt of two or three volumes in quarto, with a folio volume of engravings. Theſe travels, and thoſe of Dr. Buchanan (announced in our laſt), will bring us better acquainted with our vaſt poſſeſſions in Aſia.

Sir JOHN CARR will ſpeedily gratify the public with an account of his recent excurſion into Holland, and up the Rhine as far as Mentz. Theſe countries have long been objects of conſiderable curioſity, on account of the great political changes which they have undergone, and the events of which they have been the ſcene, ſince they were laſt viſited by Dr. Cogan and Mrs. Radcliffe. This volume, like the other popular travels of Sir John Carr, will be decorated with numerous views of the places which he viſited.

Mr. NORTHMORE has been for a conſiderable time engaged in writing an epic poem, to be completed in ten books, entitled Waſhington, or Liberty Reſtored. The baſis of the work, excluſive of the imagery, will reſt ſolely upon hiſtoric truth.

Dr. GILLIES announces a Hiſtory of the World, from the Reign of Alexander to that of Auguſtus, comprehending the latter ages of Greece, and the hiſtory of the Greek kingdoms in Aſia and Africa, from their foundation to their deſtruction; with a preliminary ſurvey of Alexander's eaſtern conqueſts, and a conjecture relative to his plans for their conſolidation and improvement.

The Rev. WILLIAM TURNER, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, has ready for publication an Abſtract of the Hiſtory of the Bible, for the uſe of children and young perſons; with queſtions for examination, and a ſketch of Scripture Geography, illuſtrated by maps.

Mr. MITFORD is preparing to publiſh a new edition of the Hiſtory of Greece, from the earlieſt accounts to the death of Philip, King of Macedonia, reviſed and conſiderably augmented, and a fourth volume entirely new.

Dr. TOULMIN, of Birmingham, is preparing for the preſs a new edition of a ſcarce and valuable tract, entitled The Student and Paſtor, by the Rev. JOHN MASON, M. A. the author of the celebrated Treatiſe on Self-Knowledge. To this edition it is intended to add, the author's Letter to a Young Miniſter; with ſome notes and enlargements, particularly an Eſſay on Catechiſing, by the editor.

Dr. BARDSLEY, phyſician to the Manchester Infirmary, has been ſome time preparing for the preſs, and will ſpeedily publiſh, a Selection of Medical Reports of Caſes, Obſervations, and Experiments, chiefly derived from hoſpital practice; including, among others, clinical hiſtories of Diabetes, Chronic Rheumatiſm, and Hydrophobia.

Dr. KINGLAKE is preparing ſome Strictures on Mr. Parkinſon's Obſervations on the Nature and Cure of Gout, recently publiſhed in oppoſition to the theory that propoſes the cooling treatment

ment of that diſeaſe. The ſame gentleman is about to publiſh additional Caſes of Gout, in farther proof of the ſalutary efficacy of the cooling treatment of that afflicting diſeaſe; with illuſtrative annotations, written authorities in its ſupport, controverſial diſcuſſions, and a view of the preſent ſtate and future proſpects of the practice. And alſo a pamphlet, called the Reviewers Reviewed, containing general obſervations on legitimate and licentious criticiſm.

Mr. JANSON, an Engliſh gentleman, who has reſided fourteen years in America, and has brought with him many intereſting materials relative to the ſtate of ſociety and manners in that republic, is arranging them for the preſs; and they will ſpeedily appear in a quarto volume, accompanied by a number of elegant engravings.

Mr. NATHANIEL HOWARD, of Plymouth, has completed a tranſlation, in blank verſe, of the Inferno of Dante, with notes hiſtorical, claſſical, and explanatory.

Dr. A. P. WILSON, of Worceſter, has nearly ready for publication an Eſſay on the Nature of Fever.

Some Letters and Poſthumous Works of Mrs. CHAPONE are preparing for publication, by one of her relations.

Mr. THELWALL has recently extended the plan of his inſtitution in Bedford-place for the cure of impediments of ſpeech, by an arrangement which admits the introduction of the claſs of junior pupils under the ſuperintendence of Mrs. Thelwall, by whom they are initiated in all the cuſtomary elements of an accompliſhed education, including the rudiments of the Engliſh, French, Latin, and Italian languages, geography, aſtronomy, &c. This claſs of pupils is kept diſtinct from thoſe of adult years, who continue to be attended to by Mr. Thelwall, in all the higher branches of eloquence and Engliſh literature. The public lectures are to be delivered on Mondays and Wedneſdays only, till the ſeaſon of Lent; when they will be reſumed on Friday evenings alſo.

The Rev. J. MILNER has commenced the publication of an entirely new edition of Fox's original Book of Chriſtian Martyrs. The embelliſhments will conſiſt of upwards of fifty engravings.

Dr. REID's Courſe of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, will commence on Friday the 6th of February, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at his houſe, Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare.

Mr. MILBURNE's Lectures on the Principles and Operations of Surgery, will commence on Monday the 9th inſt.

Mr. DAVY, in the concluding Lecture of the firſt part of his Courſe on Vegetable Chemiſtry, gave a new theory to account for the Fairy Rings, ſo common in ſome meadow lands. They have of late years, been generally ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by the electric fluid; but, according to Mr. Davy, every fungus exhauſts the ground on which it grows, ſo that no other can exiſt on the ſame ſpot: it ſheds its ſeed around, and on the ſecond year, inſtead of a ſingle fungus as a centre, a number ariſe in an exterior ring, around the ſpot where the individual ſtood: theſe exhauſt the ground on which they have come to perfection; and, on the ſucceeding year, the ring becomes ſtill larger, from the ſame principle of divergency. Mr. Davy acknowledged himſelf indebted to Dr. Wollaſton for this ingenious theory.

Mr. Davy, in the concluding part of a Paper lately read before the Royal Society, conſidered the influence of electricity in the mineral kingdom; its action on the carburet of iron, and various other mineral bodies; and alſo its importance, as tending to elucidate many phenomena in the ſcience of geology. In the courſe of this Paper, were detailed an account of ſeveral original experiments on the effects of electricity on certain chemical menſtrua; in all of which the negative pole diſengaged oxygen, and the poſitive hydrogen.

The Copleyan Medal has been adjudged to T. A. KNIGHT, Eſq. for his numerous diſcoveries in vegetable phyſiology. Sir Joſeph Banks, upon preſenting Mr. Knight with the reward of his labours and high merit, pronounced a moſt able diſcourſe on the purſuits of this gentleman. He noticed his reſearches and obſervations on the alburnous juices of plants, in its *aſcent* elaborating the buds and leaves, and in its *deſcent* forming wood; and of his diſcovery of the natural decay of apple-trees, and of the grafts, which decline and become unproductive at the ſame time with the parent ſtock. The learned Preſident referred next to the experiments, which went to prove that all vegetables radiate by gravitation only, and not by any in-

ſtinctive energy; that new and ſuperior ſpecies of apples may he produced from ſeed; and that impregnating the pollen was found to be an advantageous ſubſtitute for grafting. He then alluded te the new and very valuable ſpecies of pears produced by Mr. Knight, and to a new ſpecies of vines, which bear grapes not only ſuperor in flavour to others hitherto known, but which are capable of arriving at perfection, even in the moſt adverſe ſeaſons, in our climate. For theſe, and other diſcoveries ably enumerated by the learned Preſident, the Copleyan Medal was adjudged to Mr. Knight, whoſe ſucceſsful labours in this branch of natural hiſtory, have probably ſurpaſſed thoſe of any other philoſopher, in developing the economy of vegetation, and the laws of vegetable life.

Dr. Robertson, Savilian Profeſſor of Geometry at Oxford, has lately preſented to the Royal Society, a Paper on "The Preceſſion of the Equinoxes;" in which he has ſuggeſted ſome new methods of aſcertaining, with greater accuracy than has hitherto been done, the calculations of compound rotatory motion.

Mr. Smith exhibited to the Society of Antiquarians, a ſilver ring about an inch in diameter, with twelve points, reſembling the teeth of a wheel in clock-work, in one of which was a rowel, which projected a little more than the others. Mr. S. imagines that this ring was uſed as a chaplet in the days of the catholic religion in this country; and that each point was to indicate a prayer, as a help to the memory, or to thoſe who could not read.

The Literary and Philoſophical Society at Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, continues to flouriſh: many valuable Papers were communicated and read to it in the courſe of the laſt year. Much of the proſperity of this Society muſt be referred to the labours and zeal of the Rev. William Turner.

Mr. Cumberland has lately given to the public a deſcription of a very ſimple and uſeful ſcale for dividing the vaniſhing lines in perſpective. It is thus formed: take a ſheet of paper, and having made an horizontal line, fix on a point, as a centre, called the point of ſight; this point is croſſed with diagonal lines in various directions; and thus an inſtrument is prepared, that will be a ſure guide to an inexperienced eye, in taking the perſpective lines of all objects placed at right angles, ſuch as ſtreets, buildings, churches, apartments, by merely placing it under the leaf to be drawn on. To render the inſtrument more complete, a of plate glaſs ſhould be added, of the ſame ſize as the leaf of the drawing-book, on which the dark lines ſhould be drawn.

Mr. Donaldson is preparing for the preſs, a Treatiſe on Commercial Law.

The ſecret of the Inviſible Girl has lately been ſuppoſed to have been diſcovered, from which it ſhould ſeem, that the whole deception conſiſts in a very trifling addition to the mechaniſm of the *ſpeaking buſt;* which conſiſts of a tube from the mouth of the buſt, leading to a confederate in an adjoining room, and another tube to the ſame place, ending in the ear of the figure. By the laſt of theſe a ſound whiſpered to the ear of the buſt, is immediately carried to the confederate, who inſtantly returns an anſwer by the other tube ending in the mouth of the figure, who ſeems to utter it: and the inviſible girl only differs in this circumſtance, that an artificial echo is produced by means of certain trumpets; and thus the ſound does not proceed in its original direction, but is completely reverſed.

Mr. Cumberland and Sir James Bland Burgess will ſhortly publiſh a Poem, entitled, the Exodiad. The ſubject is the departure of Iſrael from Egypt.

Mr. Southey has in the preſs a Tranſlation of the Chronicle of Cid, from the Spaniſh.

Dr. Maltby has undertaken to ſuperintend a new edition of Morell's *Theſaurus Græcæ Poeſeos*; a work long wanted by the claſſical ſcholar.

The London Medical Society propoſe to confer the Fothergillian gold medal upon the authors of the beſt eſſays on the following ſubjects.

Queſtions for the year 1807.—The beſt account of the epidemic fevers which have prevailed at ſeveral times in North America, Spain, and Gibraltar, ſince the year 1793, and whether they are the ſame or different diſeaſes?

For the year 1808.—What are the beſt methods of preventing and of curing epidemic dyſentery?

For the year 1809.—What are the criteria by which epidemic diſorders that are not infectious may be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are?

For the year 1810.—What are the qualities in the atmoſphere moſt to be deſired under the various circumſtances of pulmonary conſumption?

The

The Unitarian Society, which has diſtinguiſhed itſelf by the publication, in a cheap form, of very many valuable theological works, is now about to print a very large edition of the New Teſtament, chiefly from the tranſlation of the late venerable Archbiſhop NEWCOMBE.

It has been lately recommended that, excepting the lancet employed in vaccination, all the inſtruments of ſurgery ought to be dipped into oil at the moment when they are going to be uſed; by which method the pain of the ſubject operated upon will always be diminiſhed. It is recommended to make all inſtruments of a blood-heat a little before the operation.

Pruſſia.

MR. HERMBSTADT, of Berlin, gives the following as a cheap Method of obtaining the Sugar of the Beet-root:—Let the beet-roots be pounded in a mortar, and then ſubjected to the preſs; the juice is next to be clarified with lime, like that of the ſugar-cane, and then by evaporation bring it to the conſiſtence of ſyrup. From 100 lbs. of raw ſugar thus obtained, 80 lbs. may be had by the firſt refining, of well-cryſtalized ſugar, inferior neither in quality nor whiteneſs to that of the Weſt-Indies. Two days are ſufficient to complete the operation.

Germany.

A new branch of ſcience, entitled, *Mnemonica*, is now much ſtudied in Germany. It was originally taught and practiſed in Egypt and Greece, and was an invention attributed to Simonides. The modern reſtorer of this art is M. ARETIN, who exacts from his pupils a promiſe not to write down his lectures. According to a book, ſaid to have been written by a child of twelve years of age, and mentioned in the catalogue for the laſt September fair at Leipſic, *mnemonica* is a true ſcience, and may be ſo taught as to give a memory to individuals of every age.*

France.

M. LESCHEVIN, Chief Commiſſary for Gunpowder and Saltpetre at Dijon, has ſuggeſted a method of averting ſhowers of hail, and diſſipating ſtorms. The Memoir in which he has related the diſcovery, as he conceives, is long, but we ſhall be able to preſent the Engliſh reader with the reſults in few words:—(1.) He would excite in the air ſtrong commotions capable of ſhaking the particles of water adhering to it, ſo as to produce abundant rain: this is to be done by the ſound of great bells, the noiſe of guns or drums, by the detonation of the fulminating powder, and by the exploſion, in the middle of the clouds, of rockets directed towards the place where the clouds are thickeſt. (2.) He would eſtabliſh energetic conductors between the clouds and the earth, either by fires lighted from diſtance to diſtance, and kept burning by ſupplies of dry ſubſtances, or by the diſengagement of humid vapours, or the combuſtion of reſinous matters. (3.) He would draw off the electric fluid, which is in ſuperabundance in the clouds, by a multiplicity of thunder-rods: he would eſtabliſh theſe conductors on thoſe ſides from which the winds chiefly come, and theſe are to be placed on elevated places, high trees, &c. We are informed, that the practice recommended in this Memoir, is made uſe of in many parts of France with the greateſt ſucceſs.

DR. CARRADORI, in oppoſition to the experiments and concluſions of Meſſrs. Humbolt and Gay Luſac, affirms that ebullition is not ſufficient to free water from all the oxygen that it contains; and that nothing but congelation, and the reſpiration of fiſhes, can entirely clear water of its oxygen. Theſe, he ſays, are the only means that complete the ſeparation from water of all the oxygen it contains interpoſed between its globules. Fiſhes he conceives to be the eudiometers of water; and one of theſe, ſhut up in a body of water, is capable of ſeparating, by means of its reſpiration, in ſeveral hours, all the oxygen from the water, and to exhauſt it entirely from this principle. By ſeveral ingenious, but cruel, experiments on fiſh, this philoſopher proves that melted ſnow, as well as water that has been congealed, is deprived of all its oxygen.

M. LEROI, who has made many ſucceſsful experiments in agriculture, adviſes perſons by no means to procure grain for ſowing from a ſoil north of their own land, but from a country ſouth of it; becauſe he ſays it is a general rule, that the product of ſeed improves in going from ſouth to north, and that it decreaſes in virtue in going from north to ſouth. He recommends boiled carrots as an excellent and cheap food for the fattening of pigs; and he adds, that by ſteeping raw carrots in water to deprive them of their acrid principle, then by boiling

* A gentleman known to the writer of this article, can, by the power of aſſociation, repeat backwards and forwards, or by any complex alternation, thirty abſtract terms, on hearing them repeated but once.

boiling them, and causing them to ferment, an ardent spirit may be drawn from them, more wholesome than brandy distilled from rye.

M. L. Abbe Melograni has invented a new Blow-pipe: it consists of two hollow glass globes, of a size proportioned to the effect required, which are united by two metallic tubes placed one against the other; each of these pipes has a valve attached at each of its extremities: a third pipe placed horizontally, and at right angles with the two first, is hermetically fixed to the pipes which unite the two globes. This horizontal pipe, besides serving to direct the air upon the flame of the lamp, likewise forms a support and axis on which the globes turn. When the lower globe, which is half filled with water, has, in changing its position, become uppermost, the water will run out into the other, and will form, by the pressure, a current of air in the pipe, which being stopped by the valve at the extremity of the same pipe, will be forced to pass through the horizontal pipe; the mouth of which being directed towards the flame, will produce the effect desired: when the water has descended into the lower ball, the position must be changed, and the action of the machine will recommence.

M. Theodore Pierre Bertin has invented a new syphon, capable of raising water thirty feet high without human help. This instrument is, we are told, applicable to different purposes: As a syphon, it may be used to raise water above its source, in any situation; as a pump, it may serve as a pneumatic chemical apparatus, by the help of which may be made acidulated waters. The effects of this pump are in proportion to the superior length of the descending limb over that of the ascending one: it is therefore convenient for conveying perfumed air, such as that of an orange-ing, for example, into rooms: it may also be rendered useful for mild suctions, and might be employed in surgical operations where the sucking-pump is employed.

M. de Beauvois has begun to publish an account of the Insects which he collected on the African and American coasts.

Two species of bears at present unknown, have been found by M. Cuvier, buried with tygers, hyenas, and other carnivorous animals, in a great number of caverns in the mountains of Hungary and Germany.

M. Seguin, from the remarkable quantity of albumen found in vegetable juices which ferment without yeast, and afford a vinous liquor, has been led to enquire whether the albumen might not be of essential consequence to this intestine motion. Having deprived these juices of albumen, they became incapable of fermenting; and then having supplied this principle, such as white of egg to saccharine matter, the fermentation took place, and a matter similar to yeast was deposited, which appeared to be only the albumen, which was so altered as to be nearly insoluble, without having lost its fermentescible action. Hence he concludes, that albumen, whether animal or vegetable, is the true ferment.

M. Oliver has lately presented to the National Institute an account of the Topography of Persia; in which he has described the chains of mountains, the courses of streams, and the productions peculiar to climate. The great and prevailing drought is the cause why not more than a twentieth part of that vast empire is cultivated. Entire provinces have not a single tree which is not planted and watered by the hands of man. This evil is constantly increasing, by the destruction of those canals by which the water from the mountains was formerly conducted to the lands.

M. Desmarets, from an examination of some ancient garments, found in a tomb of the abbey of St. Germain, has determined that most of the processes of weaving, at present used, were known in the tenth century; and he has thrown some new light upon the articles of Pliny respecting the ancient fabrics.

Seguin has found, from a variety of experiments, that coffee consists of albumen, oil, a bitter principle, and a green matter, which is a combination of this last and albumen.

M. Lacepede, by examining what is at present known of Africa; by comparing the volume of the rivers which arrive at the sea, with the extent of the regions upon which the rains of the torrid zone fall, and the quantity of evaporation to be observed; and lastly, assisting the judgment by the number and direction of the chains of inland mountains, as described by travellers, has offered some conjectures respecting the physical disposition of the countries still unknown in the centre of that quarter of the globe, and more particularly the seas

and

and great lakes which he thinks muſt there exiſt. He has, in a memoir preſented to the National Inſtitute, indicated the courſes which appear to him to be proper for the moſt ſpeedily exploring thoſe countries which ſtill remain to be diſcovered.

Count Rumford (now at Paris) has aſcertained that light loſes little of its intenſity by paſſing through ground glaſs; he recommends, therefore, the preference of ground glaſſes for Argand's lamp, as a means of preventing the glare, ſo offenſive to the eye.

Bouillon la Grange has examined with great attention *tannin*, the character of which is to form an inſoluble compound with gelatine; and he has found that it has an affinity for the alkalies, the earths, and the metallic oxides, and the faculty of becoming converted into gallic acid by abſorbing oxygen.

M. Bucholz has, from various experiments upon the ſeeds of lycopodium, found, 1, that they contain a ſixteenth part of a fat oil of browniſh yellow, and ſoluble in alcohol; 2, a portion of real ſugar; 3, a viſcous extract of a browniſh yellow, and an inſipid taſte; 4, the reſidue, after being treated with alcohol and water, may be regarded as a peculiar product of the vegetable kingdom; 5, the yellowiſh aſpect of the ſeed in this latter ſtate, indicates the union of a ſpecies of pigment with the firſt principle of the ſeed, or, at leaſt, a very intimate union of the conſtituent parts of this ſeed; 6, the oily part which enters into the compoſition of this ſeed occaſions its lively combuſtion, and its conſtant ſeparation from water.

M. Freylino has extracted a large quantity of ſaccharine matter from the black mulberry tree, which may be obtained in a ſtate of ſyrup or concrete ſugar. The ſyrup may be had by extracting the juice, clarifying it with the whites of eggs, and afterwards evaporating it to a proper conſiſtence.

M. Goco has obtained from the common hazel-nut a ſweet and agreeable oil.

M. de Beauvois has begun to publiſh an account of the inſects which he collected on the African and American coaſts.

Italy.

Dr. Gautieri, phyſician at Angogna, in the Milaneſe, has publiſhed a Treatiſe on the Animal Gelatine as a Cure for Intermittents. The National Inſtitute have delegated a committee to inquire into the effects of this new remedy, and they found that the common glue of the joiners cured intermittents. A great many Italian phyſicians have tried this remedy, and found it ſafe and effectual. They tried it in the *febris tertiana duplicata*, ſome alſo in the quartan, which had not yielded to bark, &c. likewiſe in the quotidian remittents. Several patients were reſtored even by the ſimple jelly of beef. They obſerved that the ſthenical intermittents cured by the glue went over into a *febris continua*, and even in aſthenical ones; but this continuity laſted at moſt only one or two days. The glue is to be given a ſhort time before the paroxyſm. Its principal effect conſiſts in taking away the atony of the ſtomach and the ſkin. When that is done, it is adviſable to give ſome doſes at ſeveral other hours of the day. It ought not to be diluted too much with water. When the ſolution, made from eleven or twelve drachms of glue in two ounces of water, coagulates and thickens again, it may eaſily be made potable, by putting the glaſs on hot aſhes.* Others gave the doſes every quarter, or every half hour, with equally good effect. The patient ſhould not drink much after having taken the medicine, and eſpecially no acid beverage. Two or three hours after he may drink or eat. The glue operates at the ſame time as a ſudorific. The patient ought to remain two days in bed after the fever has ceaſed, and to avoid the air (eſpecially if it be cold and moiſt) for four or five days. At Berlin theſe cures have been reiterated in the *Charité*, and found of indubitable effect.

Dr. De Sacco, at Milan, has made experiments, which prove that the lymph of the malanders, or rather the greaſe of horſes (Italian *Giardoni*, German *Mauke*, French *Eaux aux jambes*), has the ſame effect, when inoculated, as the vaccine virus. Theſe experiments have been repeated ſeveral times at Berlin, by Dr. and Counſellor Bremer, who got re-produced lymph from Vienna. He tranſplanted the lymph by four generations, and it remained effective. All neceſſary means have been employed to aſcertain that true cow-pock was produced. Every child inoculated with this matter was re-inoculated with the natural ſmall-pox, but did not take it.

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* Gluten, prepared in a Papinian digeſtor, from freſh bones, beef, &c. would produce the ſame effect, be equally cheap, and without the nauſeous taſte of the joiners' glue.

America.

The Phyſicians of America, with Dr's, MITCHELL and MILLER at their head. are of opinion, almoſt unanimouſly, that the Yellow Fever is not contagious, but ſtrictly endemic, depending on circumſtances of ſoil, on collections of putrifying matters, and other localities; and they have eſtabliſhed, relative to this formidable diſeaſe, the following concluſions.*

1ſt. That the yellow fever has appeared only in ſuch towns as are populous.

2d. That the diſorder begins on flat grounds near docks.

3d. That the upper and back parts of the towns, not thickly ſettled, are ſeldom affected.

4th. That the diſorder begins after the hot weather commences, and continues as long as the weather remains hot.

5th. That the diſeaſe is more mortal in dry ſeaſons, accompanied with heat.

6th. That in wet, cool ſummers the diſeaſe has ſcarcely appeared.

7th. That after a long drought and great heat, and when the diſeaſe had become more general and more mortal than uſual, a conſiderable rain (and the air temperate), or a froſt, reſtores health.

8th. That there is no inſtance where a patient labouring under the diſeaſe and carried into the country communicated infection.

9th. That a perſon in perfect health going from the country into the parts of a town affected with the diſeaſe, may contract the complaint, and feel its effects, immediately, or after he has returned to the country, although he has not ſeen a perſon under the fever.

They conſider the Yellow Fever as the moſt violent kind of bilious fevers, which diſeaſe they ſuppoſe to be divided into four grades, viz. the intermittent, the remittent, the true bilious, and the yellow fever. Yellow fever then is a bilious fever of a higher degree, and is produced by the ſame cauſe as other bilious fevers exiſting in an increaſed quantity, or by its being of a more deleterious quality than what is required to produce the lower degrees of bilious fever.

* Medical Repoſitory of New York.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*** *The Uſe of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.*

THE number of capital pictures now in this country, evades all calculation; to enter into the cauſes that have contributed to this is not neceſſary, but it has long been a ſubject of regret, both to foreigners and natives who are fond of the fine arts, that theſe pictures have been ſo generally ſcattered over the face of the Iſland, at the different manſions of our nobility, or diſperſed through the metropolis, in many caſes, in ſmall collections. that they were not more eaſily acceſſible. The latter of theſe evils, the generous conduct of the gentlemen who began the plan of the Britiſh Inſtitution in Pall-Mall, for exhibiting old pictures *etc*, promiſes to remove; and the noble, and we muſt add patriotic example of the Marquis of Stafford, is an admirable beginning for the removal of the other. We have been told, and hope it is well founded, that Lord Grofvenor intends to add a gallery, ſimilar to that of the Marquis, to the manſion his Lordſhip purchaſed from the Duke of Glocester. To this he will remove the collection which was in the poſſeſſion of the late Earl.—The pictures which were at his own houſe in Weſtminſter, before he attained his preſent title, and, above all, the very admirable and valuable collection which he lately purchaſed from Mr. W. E. Agar, of which, when we have room, we mean to give ſome account.

Sir Samuel Hood, K.B. K.S.F. M.P. for the City of Weſtminſter. Downman, A.R.A. pinxt. C. Turner, ſculpt. publiſhed for G. Andrews, Charing-Croſs, Nov. 1806.

If in the characteriſtic traits of an Engliſh Admiral, there are any marks of energy, or that national hardihood which ſo eminently diſtinguiſhes that valuable claſs of the community, it has been uſual for any artiſt of good taſte, who paints his portrait, to make it as far as he can conſiſtently with the neceſſary attention to the reſemblance, perceptible in his picture. This portrait of Sir Samuel Hood may poſſibly be deemed a likeneſs; but it is, if we may be permitted ſo to expreſs it, a feeble likeneſs.

The Right Honourable Henry Lord Holland, the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, died September 23, 1806. *A pair of Prints. J. R. Smith pinxt. S. W. Reynolds ſculpt. Publiſhed by S. W. R.* 47, *Poland-ſtreet, October* 13, 1806.

Theſe two prints are reſemblances, and characteriſtic reſemblances of the noble perſon, who at preſent does honour

to the title of Holland; and of that great and enlightened ſtateſman, who being now loſt to his country and his friends, has a chance of juſtice being done to his character, in ſome particulars, which, by the violent animoſity of political partiality, were almoſt invariably tinged with the over-charged hue of party prejudice. Both the portraits are executed with the uſual ability and ſuperior taſte of the artiſts, whoſe names are annexed.

Henry Moyes, and Mr. Nicole. J. R. Smith pinxt. W. Ward ſculpt. Publiſhed by W. Ward, Buckingham-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare.

The picture from which this print is engraved, was in the laſt exhibition at the Royal Academy. It repreſents an elderly gentleman, liſtening to a young gentleman who is reading to him, and is a very reſpectable and well compoſed picture in every reſpect but one, which was unpleaſantly obvious in the painting, but in the print, is diſagreeably obtruſive; we mean the green ſpectacles, which in the engraving are neceſſarily black. From this little circumſtance, the united talents of painter and engraver, confeſſedly great, ſink beneath the taſk of rendering this in any degree an agreeable print, which, in a production from Mr. Raphael Smith, is what a late celebrated auctioneer would call a *unique* circumſtance.

The Weary Traveller. The Harveſt-man. W. Artaud pinxt. Dunkarton, ſculpt. A pair of prints, engraved in Mezzotinto, and publiſhed for H. Macklin, Fleet-ſtreet.

In theſe two pleaſing deſigns, the artiſt does not ſeem to have aimed at more than making a pair of reſpectable furniture prints; and he has fully attained his purpoſe. Examined with that regard, they are entitled to a conſiderable portion of praiſe. The firſt, we think, is the beſt deſign; and both of them are well engraved.

Earl Camden, Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. J. Hoppner Rit. pinxt. W. Ward, ſculpt Publiſhed by W. Ward, Buckingham-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare.

This print is finely engraved in mezzotinto, and in point of deſign, comes into a very reſpectable claſs among the portraits of the preſent day.

Mr. Ackerman has now publiſhed, price 6s. the twelve prints to illuſtrate the new and popular publication of, *The Miſeries of Human Life.* This moſt terrific title, would lead a native of any other country but England, to expect a heart-rending tale of accumulated woe. A Frenchman, it has been obſerved, in one of our Journals, would prepare to ſhake his head, and ſhrug up his ſhoulders at the unobſerved calamities of ſome love-ſick heroine; a German would inſtantly feel his heart expand with all the ſentitiveneſs of philanthropy; and the tear would be ready to ſtart from his eye, at the thought of beholding all the hopeleſs errors, and unallayed miſeries of man, feelingly depicted by the nervous hand of ſentimental philoſophy. But to a true-bred Briton, the word MISERY does by no means convey an idea of ſuch extreme diſcomfort. He feels the ſatisfaction of grumbling over his misfortunes, to be on many occaſions ſo much greater than the pain of enduring them, that he will beg, borrow, ſteal, or even manufacture calamity, ſooner then ſuffer any unuſual ſcarcity of diſcontent. He feels that miſeries are neceſſary to happineſs, and though perhaps not quite ſo pleaſant at the moment, as his other indiſpenſable enjoyments of beef and beer, would, if taken away, leave a great craving in his appetite," &c. &c. but we have not room for more quotation. Indeed, Sterne had ſaid long ago, that Mr. Shandy uſed to conſider an affliction which gave him an opportunity of a ſmart repartee, or an eloquent diſſertation, as fully compenſated by the exquiſite delight of intellectual diſplay.

The prints are deſigned and engraved with attention to the idea of the work, and well coloured, and may, we think, be a pleaſant and whimſical addition to the amuſement of thoſe who love to laugh, and to laugh has uſes, that it is not neceſſary to enumerate.

Specimens of Polyautography, No. IV. price 10s 6d. publiſhed by J. Volkweiler, No. 9, Buckingham-ſtreet, Fitzroy ſquare.

In this number, as in thoſe that preceded it, there are ſix, and the major part of them are entitled to high praiſe: indeed on the whole, we think that hitherto each ſucceeding number has been better than the former.

The firſt deſign by Mr. H. Singleton, repreſents an old man reading, and is in a bold and good ſtyle. The next is a landſcape by Mr. W. H. Pyne, in an eminent degree delicate and picturesque: the hero, on a capariſoned horſe, is, by Mr. E. V. Utterſon, and muſt be conſidered as the production of an amateur, but would in many points do honour to a regular artiſt. By Mr. T. Barker, there is a very eaſy and natural drawing of brick-makers, &c. and by Mr. Raphael Weſt, the old tree in the foreſt, which we have ſeen in *more* than *one* or *two* of his

former productions: in this mode it has a ſingularly good effect. By Mr. W. Havell, we have a rural ſcene with trees, a female figure, &c. &c.

On the whole, we think that this very curious and novel invention, promiſes to come into much greater requeſt, and be more attended to and admired as it is better known. Indeed taken in every point of view, it muſt be very acceptable to the artiſts and the lovers of drawing, as they may themſelves multiply their own deſigns without any knowledge of the art of engraving; the ſtone being prepared ſo as to admit of being drawn upon with the ſame facility as paper.

A picturesque View of the principal Mountains of the World, in their actual proportions of height above the level of the Sea, with a Scale of altitudes applicable to the Picture; deſigned and painted by R. A. Riddell, Eſq. accompanied by a Geographical and Phyſical account of Mountains, their Mineral Compoſition, &c. &c. in three quarto Volumes, by Joſeph Wilſon, Eſq.

This very ſingular print, which we mentioned as in preparation ſome months ago, is now engraved, and the deſcriptive volumes which accompany it, will be ready in a month or two, when the whole will be publiſhed. To give the Analyſis of ſo very ſingular a work, would far exceed our limits. Suffice it to ſay, that it is the largeſt print ever engraved on a ſingle plate, (being 4 feet 6 inches, by 3 feet, excluſive of margins, for which the paper and preſſes have been expreſsly made.) The baſe of the picture is ſuppoſed to be the level of the ſea, from which the elevation of all the mountains are meaſured.

The price to ſubſcribers for plain copies is ten guineas; impreſſions printed in colours, ſimilar in effect to the original picture, thirty guineas. One half to be paid at the time of ſubſcription. Subſcriptions are taken in by Meſſrs. G. and W. Nicol. Meſſrs. Thomas Coutt's and Co. bankers, Strand, &c. &c. and at Mr. Riddell's, No. 9, Bennet-ſtreet, St. James's.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Select Pieces for the Organ or Piano-forte, by the late Mr. Jonathan Battiſhill. Dedicated to Dr. Callcott, and ſelected from M.SS. in the Poſſeſſion of the Honourable George Pomeroy, by John Page, Vicar-Choral of St. Paul's Cathedral. 5s.

THIS ſelection conſiſts of an Overture, Nine Pieces for the Organ or Piano Forte, an Introductory Leſſon for the latter Inſtrument, Six ſhort Leſſons for Juvenile Performers, and the Air of "God ſave the King," harmonized by the above admired compoſer. The appearance of theſe remains of ſo ingenious and juſtly celebrated a maſter as the late Mr. Battiſhill, will not fail to be intereſting to the lovers of original and ſound compoſition. In every piece we diſcover the high talents and profound ſcience from which it emanates, and trace the good old ſchool to which the compoſer was indebted, for the pure and claſſical ſtyle of his compoſitions. The work is brought out with accuracy and neatneſs, and the public, we are confident, will join us in thanking Mr. Page for his laudable attention and aſſiduity. The Poſthumous Songs of Mr. Battiſhill, the ſpeedy publication of which has been announced in a former number, are to appear in the beginning of March next.

A New Glee for Three Voices. The Words tranſlated from the 27th Ode of Anacreon, by Thomas Moore, Eſq. Compoſed and dedicated to the Tranſlator, by Samuel Weſley, Eſq. 2s. 6d.

We find in this glee ſo much genius and ſcience, as to lament our not having heard its performance by the *Society of Harmoniſts*, at one of their late meetings. The movements are judiciouſly varied, and the expreſſion is given with energy. But the moſt *profound* may be betrayed into an accidental lapſe; and we ſubmit it to Mr. Weſley, whether he has not, in *effect*, two conſecutive octaves in the ſame direction in the firſt bar of his third page.

Delaſſement Militaire. Compoſé et dedié à Dr. Buſby, par J. Jay. 5s.

This piece is pleaſingly fancied; the paſſages are natural, eaſy, and connected; and the whole preſents an effect highly creditable to the compoſer's taſte and talents. The ſubject of the *Paſtorale* is particularly attractive, and the repetition of the firſt movement in an accelerated time, is well judged. A word of compliment is due to Mr. Lavenu, for the neatneſs and accuracy with which the piece is printed.

A Re-

A Recreation, compoſed of a Scene or Introduction, by Louis Von Eſch, Eſq. 5s.

This publication conſiſts of a Scene, an Aria, and a Rondo. The three movements are, as they ought to be, written with a view to each other; and a ſeries of impreſſions reſult from the order in which they are given, which had been loſt by a different arrangement. The air is taſtefully fancied, and the ſubject of the rondo will not fail to be well received by thoſe who ſeek for melody and originality of character.

"O row thee in my Highland Plaid." A favourite Scottiſh Ballad, written by Mr. Robert Tannahill, and ſet to Muſic by J. Roſs, Eſq. of Aberdeen 1s.

We have peruſed this little ballad with great pleaſure. The air is ſtrikingly natural, and purely Scottiſh. The introductory and intermediate ſymphonies are ſweet and appropriate, and the baſs is choſen with that ſcience and judgment for which we have long ſince given Mr. Roſs our full credit.

A Grand March, performed at Vauxhall Gardens by the New Military Band, under the Direction of Mr. Mackintoſh. Compoſed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by T. Powell. 2s. 6d.

This piece is not without many recommendatory traits. The *introduction* is a regular well-digeſted movement, and is ſucceeded by the *march*, with the ſubject of which we are too much pleaſed not to wiſh that it leſs directly reminded us of an idea of Haydn in his ſymphony called the *Surpriſe*. The third movement is ingeniouſly conceived, and concludes the compoſition with a ſpirited and engaging effect.

A Broken Cake. Glee for Three Voices. The Poetry from Anacreon, by Thomas Moore, Eſq. The Muſic by Sir John Stevenſon, Muſ. Doc. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this glee is elegant and taſteful: it partakes of the ſtyle of the poetry, and gives its ſentiments with truth and force. We nevertheleſs regret that Sir John Stevenſon has not enriched his compoſition with ſome of thoſe points and reſponſes ſo peculiarly relevant to vocal harmony, and ſo fully expected from the man of ſcience; and ſhould have been even better pleaſed than we have profeſſed ourſelves to be, had Sir John's attention to the propriety of making the baſs and counter-tenor the *extremes* of the harmony, prevented his tenor from ſometimes intruding on the province of the under *part*.

The Battle of Maida. An Heroic Song, written by Captain Spencer. The Muſic compoſed by J. Terrail. 1s.

We are pleaſed with the bold broad ſtyle of this melody. It well accords with the ſubject of the words, and will not fail to attract the lovers of that open eaſe and manly ſimplicity which ever characterized the *true Engliſh ſong*.

Aria et Rondo pour le Piano-forte. Compoſées et dediées à mi Lady Sarah Spencer, par L. Von Eſch. 3s.

This is an ingenious compoſition. The variety and pleaſantneſs of the ideas will draw the favourable attention of every cultivated ear, and evince the fertile imagination of the author. The rondo is a *Polacca*, the theme of which is novel and ſprightly, and happily relieved by the digreſſive matter.

Numbers Five and Six of RECREATION. *Compoſed by Mr. Latour. Each* 1s. 6d.

The preſent numbers of this pleaſing and uſeful little publication, contain the favourite Welſh tune, "Ap Shenkin," and an Air in the Travellers, which Mr. Latour has worked into piano exerciſes, of a familiar and attractive ſtyle. The latter is augmented and embelliſhed with ſix variations, calculated to improve without fatiguing the young practitioner. The work is to conſiſt of twelve numbers.

"Why does Azure deck the Sky?" a Ballad. The words by T. Moore, Eſq. The Muſic compoſed and arranged, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by R. Humphrey. Dublin. 1s.

The beauty, eaſe, and ſimplicity of this little ſong, do much credit to Mr. Humphrey's taſte in ballad compoſition. The compoſer has ſo palpably caught the ſpirit of his author, that the dulleſt ear muſt be ſtruck with the analogy of the words and muſic.

Rondo for the Harp or Piano-forte, by Joſeph Roeſler. 2s.

This rondo is of a ſpirited and animating caſt, and particularly inviting to the juvenile ear. The paſſages are naturally conceived, and ariſe ſo fairly out of each other, as to produce an agreeable and connected whole.

REPORT

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, from the 20th of December to the 20th of January.

MORBI Infantiles	29
Catarrhus	18
Phthiſis pulmonalis	6
Hæmoptyſis	2
Dyſpepſia	13
Icterus calculoſus	1
Amenorrhœa	12
Menorrhagia	5
Lemorrhœa	3
Hydrops	4
Pictoris	1
Dyſenteria	1
Infania	9
Epilepſia	2
Hyſteria	2
Hypochondriaſis	7
Paralyſis	4
Aſthenia	16
Morbi Cutanei	10

The number of infantile diſeaſes will, this laſt month, appear to have much exceeded the uſual proportion in the catalogue.

The abrupt and violent viciſſitudes, and other unfavourable circumſtances, in the atmoſphere, operate with more particular injury upon the tenderneſs of childhood, as well as upon the infirmity of age.

The vigorous manhood of life, inſtead of ſuffering, is often corroborated and confirmed by thoſe ſhocks and alternations, which are apt to extinguiſh the imperfect vitality of the one ſtage, and the nearly exhauſted excitability of the other. In no department of medicine does the practice of it appear ſo cruelly abſurd, as in the miſmanagement of infants. Of the caſes of mortality in the earlier months of our exiſtence, the greater number undoubtedly conſiſt of thoſe who have ſunk under the oppreſſion of pharmaceutical filth. More infant ſubjects in this metropolis are diurnally deſtroyed by the mortar and peſtle, than in the ancient Bethlehem fell victims in one day to the Herodian maſſacre.

To a popular eye the ſacrifice is not ſo viſible, but the fact is equally certain and unequivocal to the intellect of a ſcientific practitioner.

Air duly oxygenated, unreſtrained exerciſe of the limbs and lungs, natural and nouriſhing food, and, above every thing elſe, a daily and univerſal ablution of the body, are perhaps all the remedies of diſeaſe, or preſervatives of health, which a child in general requires, or his conſtitution can with impunity admit.*

Conſumption, or the deceitful ſemblances of that diſeaſe, recur almoſt daily under the notice of the Reporter. Dyſpepſia, however, is too frequently miſtaken for phthiſis. The diſtinction is not ſufficiently obſerved, in practice, between *general* conſumption and conſumption of the *lungs*, between impaired energies and deranged ſtructure, between complaints merely of the ſtomach and of the pulmonary organs. An inadequate attention with regard to theſe, in reality oppoſite, but ſometimes in appearance, allied ſymptoms of diſeaſe, conſtitutes too often a ſource of eſſential error in medical experience.

On both ſides lies miſtake. Some cling to ſyſtem in deſpite of fact and obſervation, ridicule the ſolicitude we are anxious to enforce, and decry the neceſſity of aſcertaining at all the ſtate of the lungs in caſes of cough and emaciation; while others, perhaps ſtill more faulty and indiſcriminating, conceive not the poſſibility of cough without the preſence of pulmonary diſorder.

Truth, as in moſt other inſtances, here reſts between the two extremities of violent opinion.

The Reporter ſtill continues to ſee caſes, where moral influences are not ſufficiently attended to in connection with phyſical diſorders. There is too much of materialiſm in medical philoſophy. Chemiſtry has not ſo much to do, as is generally imagined, with the compoſition and conduct of the human frame. Phyſical ſcience, in accounting for the phenomena both of health and diſeaſe, has recently been ſtretched to a degree of unprecedented extravagance. By ſome ſpeculatiſts, the body of man has been converted into a chemical retort; by others it has been transformed into a galvanic apparatus. The cele-

* The Reporter, on the preſent occaſion, cannot refrain from noticing and urging on the attention of the public, more eſpecially the maternal part of it, an admirable article on "Infancy," from the pen of his ingenious and ſcientific friend, Dr. Uwins, in Dr. Gregory's new Encyclopedia.

brated

brated comparative anatomiſt of France, M. Cuvier, in illuſtration of the modern animo-chemical doctrine of life, ſuppoſes a virgin blooming with health and beauty one day, and on the ſucceeding a recumbent corpſe. "What is this effect," he enquires, "but an alteration of the arrangement of the particles which enter into the compoſition of her body?" Such alteration is not, however, the occaſion, but the conſequence, of loſing the principle of excitability. The muſcles are become relaxed, the countenance is ſunk, the power of motion is departed, and the affinities of inanimate matter now begin to exhibit their operation, on the minute particles of which the lifeleſs fabric is compoſed.

The Reporter was, a few days ago, called to a patient whoſe caſe was conſidered as an inflammation of the inteſtines. The ſymptoms appear in fact to have originated from what in noſology is denominated Icterus calculoſus. The exquiſite degree of pain which is occaſioned by the difficult and obſtructed paſſage of a gall-ſtone through the biliary duct to the inteſtine, is often equally, or perhaps more, violent than that produced by viſceral inflammation. From the former, however, it may be diſcriminated by the abſence of that general diſturbance in the pulſe and faculties of life, which invariably characterize the latter.*

Inſanity ſtill prevails and predominates over the ordinary multitude of diſeaſes. The incipiency of morbid irritation is not ſufficiently nurſed and corrected. The approach of melancholy, like the coming-on of evening darkneſs, is ſcarcely perceptible in its progreſs. In the firſt ſtage of this, as in that of conſumptive affection, the diſorder may perhaps in almoſt every inſtance be arreſted; but afterwards, we can have little more influence upon the ſhadow growing over the mind, than that which advances over a dial. The ſun points out, without retarding, its almoſt inſenſible encroachment.

What is of gradual growth, is in general of permanent continuance. A plant or an animal that is tardy in aſcending to maturity, is equally ſo in declining to death or diſſolution.

A ſudden and unprepared exploſion does not deſerve terror; it is the ſlow, ſilent, and ſubterranean train of inflammatory ingredients, that is calculated moſt effectually to undermine the mental, as well as phyſical, conſtitution.

The progreſs and eſtabliſhment of intellectual hallucination, is traced with fidelity and feeling in the following delineation of Dr. Johnſon: "Some particular train of ideas fixes upon the mind, all other intellectual gratifications are rejected; the mind, in wearineſs or leiſure, recurs conſtantly to the favourite conception, and feaſts on the luſcious falſehood whenever it is offended with the bitterneſs of truth. By degrees, the reign of fancy is confirmed: ſhe grows firſt imperious, and in time deſpotic. Theſe fictions begin to operate as realities, falſe opinions faſten upon the mind, and life paſſes in dreams of rapture or of anguiſh."

JOHN REID.

Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare,
Jan. 27, 1806.

* This circumſtance the Reporter has been particularly induced to ſtate, as it has been overlooked by Dr. Saunders, whoſe Treatiſe on the Liver is, beyond all doubt, the moſt reſpectable work that has been recently publiſhed on that ſubject.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of December and the 20th of January, extracted from the London Gazettes*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

BERRIDGE William, Maiden-lane, hoſier. (Baxter and Co. Furnival's inn
Bailey Thomas, Liverpool, timber-merchant. (Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings
Branwhite William, Gracechurch-ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Reardon, Corbit-court
Bates Benjamin, Sutton-ingham, ſhopkeeper. (Harmer, Norwich
Butt William, Bermondſey, hair merchant. (Ledwich, Baldwin's-court
Blindell William, Wilwyx, maltſter. (Taylor, Old Street Road
Boorne George, Norwich, draper. (Lambert, Hatton Garden
Child George Auguſtus, Briſtol, ſcrivener. (Wm. Thomas, Briſtol
Cooke Thomas, Glouceſter, merchant. (Egerton, Gray's Inn Square
Curtis John Fletcher, Minories, linen-draper. (Dobin and Co. Crane court
Clarke Charles, Briſtol, corn-factor. (Blandford and Co. Inner Temple.
Cundill Robert, the younger, York, brewer. (Edge, Inner Temple
Chard Charles, High Holborn, chemiſt. (Smith, Hatton Garden
Cox Joſeph Lancaſter, Lambeth, victualler. (Meyenott, Charlotte-ſtreet, Blackfriar's road
Dixon John Wood, Minories, ſhip broker. (Hillyard, Copthall-court
Epworth James, Spalding, grocer. (Harvey and Co. Lincoln's inn
Gillies Maclaurin, Southampton-place, merchant. (Shawe and Co. Tudor-ſtreet
Goodyer Thomas, Market-ſtreet, grocer. (Fielder, Duke-ſtreet
Green Henry, Southgate, farmer. (Bromridge, Temple
Gowan

Godwin George, Stafford, cordwainer. (Punton, 4, Head-court
Garland William, Shepton Mallett, innholder. (King, Took's-court
Hughes William, Queen-ſtreet, Southwark, porter dealer. (Burn, Old Jewry
Harriſon William, Berwick-ſtreet, currier. (Popkin, Dean-ſtreet
Heſketh Joſeph and William Jones, Liverpool, grocers. (Wiart, Liverpool
Hunt Benjamin, Brighton, builder. (Smith, Furnival's inn
Hawkey Joſeph, Piccadilly, accoutrement-maker. (Cole, Southampton-ſtreet, Bloomsbury
Jones Thomas, High-ſtreet, Mary le Bone, carpenter. (Rogers, Frith-ſtreet
Julian John, Bobber's Mill, miller. (Macdoughall and Co. Lincoln's inn
Jackſon John, Sculcoates, cabinet-maker. (Allen and Co. Furnival's inn
Knight William, Stonebreaks, clothier. (Townſend, Staples inn
Kedd Thomas, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, ſailcloth-maker. Wortham and Co. Caſtle ſtreet
Levy Jacob Iſrael, Haydon-ſtreet, merchant. (Keys, 18, Somerſet-ſtreet, Aldgate
Left William, Cateaton-ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Paſſmere, Warnford-court
Langdale Charles Nuſney, Thirſk, wine-merchant. (Chippendale, King's Bench Walk
Lucy John, Liverpool, merchant. (Blacklock, Temple
M'Craith Alexander, Lower Brook-ſtreet, wine-merchant. (Wilde, jun. Caſtle-ſtreet. Falcon-ſquare
M'Craith Alexander and John Marſhall, Lower Brook-ſtreet, wine merchant, (Sherwood, Cuſhion court
Oxlade George, Hoddeſdon, money-ſcrivener. (Williams, 21, Curſitor-ſtreet
Oſment Joſeph, Yeovill, victualler. (Batten, Yeovill
Pringle Selby Clement, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, grocer. (Meggiſon, Hatton Garden
Phillips Phillip, Marſhfield, coal-merchant. (Edmunds and Son, Exchequer Office of Pleas
Potts George, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, linen-draper. (Berry and Co. Wallbrook
Richardſon Stephen Clement, Cambridge, linen-draper. (Long, Middle Temple
Rutter John, Ormſkirk, innkeeper. (Hulme, Brunſwick-ſquare
Spearing John, Brighton, cabinet-maker. (Evatt, Warwick-court, Gray's inn
Smith James and Edward Meredith, Blackmore-ſtreet, linen-drapers. (Harman, Wine Office-court
Shepley Thomas, Selby, brewer. (Sykes and Co. New inn
Smith Thomas, Coſeley, coal-ſeller. (Nicholls, Taviſtock-place
Swannack Charles, Ruſſell-ſtreet, grocer. (Gutty and Co. Angel-court
Tumner John, Mary le Bone ſtreet, vintner. (Rogers, 1 Mancheſter Buildings
Topping John Lewis, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, grocer. (Gleadhill and Co. Tokenhouſe-yard
Trickey Benjamin, Plympton, butcher. (Street and Co. Philpot-lane
Tills Thomas, Wymondham, cordwainer. (Follet, Inner Temple
Taylor John, Micklehurſt, cotton-ſpinner. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry
Thomas Anthony, Charles Henry Roſlein, and Charles Sehleining, Wallbrook, merchants. (Berry and Co. Wallbrook
Waller William, Exeter, ironmonger, (Williams and Co. Bedford row
Williams William, Bedwellty, malſter. (Edmunds and Son, Exchequer Office of Pleas
Warwick Thomas, Great Sutton-ſtreet, watch-maker, (Lyon, 13, Cornhill
Weaver Richard, Hardwick, miller. (Lowndes and Co. Red Lion-ſquare
Yates John, Shelton, china-man, (Leigh and Co. New Bridge-ſtreet

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Addiſon Thomas, Preſton, woollen-draper, January 21, final
Atkinſon George, Smithfield, glazier, January 17
Auſtin John, Longdon upon Tern, miller. January 22
Ames John, New Road, victualler, February 3
Bennett John Morris, Broſeley, malſter, January 16
Boardman Benjamin, Ipſwich, February 3
Brown William and John Yoxen, Jermyn-ſtreet, ſhoemakers. January 30
Blundell Joſeph, Bolton le Moors, cotton ſpinners, January 20, final
Bryan William, Birchin lane, merchant, January 24
Bates Robert, Cuttle Bridge, porter merchant, January 21
Bagnet George, Leeds ſoap-boiler, January 22
Baylis William, Ledbury, baker, January 22
Bixon William, Goſport, draper. February 21
Bottomley Ely, Whitefriars, coal-merchant, January 31
Burth William, Cheſter, linen-draper, February 4. final
Berrow Richard, Pall Mall, feather merchant, February 7, final
Coulſon John, Finsbury-ſquare, grocer, January 30
Cole Richard, Lambeth-road, haberdaſher, February 7
Cadwell William, Maidſtone, upholſterer, January 31, final
Clarke Clement, Great Yarmouth, liquor-merchant, Jan. 27
Cooper Thomas, Leatherhead, corn-chandler, February 7
Careleſs Thomas Turner, Counter-ſtreet, corn-dealer, February 14, final
Cockburn Alexander, Gray's Inn-lane, ſadler, February 10
Drury Thomas and Richard Gilbert, Bread-ſtreet, ribbon-weavers, January 31, final
Edwards John, Wigmore-ſtreet, ſadler, January 22
Ellis David, Long Acre, dealer in cloth, January 31, final
Everitt Richard, Great Yarmouth, grocer, January 27
Eaſterby George and William Macfarlice, Rotherhithe, merchants, February 14, final
Evans John, Wolverhampton, hardwareman, February 2, final
Franck George, Blackman-ſtreet, wine-merchant, January 31, final
Furlonge Michael, Guilford-ſtreet, merchant, January 20
Filber Stanley Marſhall, Graveſend, linen-draper, Feb. 3, final
Fuller Samuel, Cambridge, draper, January 31
Graff James and Patrick Dempſey, Tower Royal, merchants January 6
Glover David, Gutter-lane, merchant. February 14
Gill George, Charles-ſtreet, ſadler, February 7
Gilding Francis, Alderſgate-ſtreet, cabinet-maker, February 7
Hennems John, Eaſt Greenwich, corn-dealer, January 17
Hopkins Joſhua, Alceſter, grocer, January 20
Hibberton Ann, Fareham, milliner, February 3
Hewitt John, Birmingham, druggiſt, February 25, final
Jackſon Thomas, Argyle-ſtreet, taylor. January 24
Jackſon John, Lancaſter, victualler, January 22, final
Jacks Walter, Briſtol, merchant, February 28
Judin Frederick, Throgmorton-ſtreet, merchant, February 21
Jones John, Threadneedle-ſtreet, warehouſeman, January 31
Kerr Patrick, Old Jewry, merchant, January 31, final
Lovell Thomas, Shoreditch, baker, January 30
Lock Charles, Reading, horſe-dealer, January 15
Leach James Aſkew, Jewry-ſtreet, wine-merchant, January 30
Lane John, Thomas Frazer, and Thomas Boyliſton, Nicholas-lane, merchants, February 7
Malliſon George, Gauxholme, miller, January 15, final
Moore Mary, Albemarle-ſtreet, dreſs-maker, January 24
Moore Samuel, Leiceſter, woolcomber, January 23, final
Mackeig John, Briſtol, linen-draper, January 27
Moore Hugh, Ironmonger-lane, merchant, February 28
Nix John, Chatham, taylor, February 14
Noel Thomas Hunſden, Brighton, linen-draper, January 20, final
Notch Thomas Bach, Corſe, money-ſcrivener, February 5, final
Parr William, Lower Shadwell, grocer, January 30
Pereira Abram Mendes, and Hermenegold Caſtellain, Old Bethlam, dealers and chapmen, December 30
Peacock Lydia, Beverley, woollen-draper, January 17
Rivett William, Rotherhithe, miller, January 17
Richardſon Peter Wakefield, woolſtapler, January 17, final
Rowe Richard, Granchester, gardner, January 22, final
Roſe Thomas Drewatt, Marlborough, tallow chandler, February 9
Roberts David, Trump ſtreet, warehouſeman, February 21
Stratham Peter the younger, Mancheſter, dealer and chapman, January 14
Sheppard Porter, Lynn, draper, January 31, final
Sheddad Alexander, Briſtol, druggiſt, January 19, final
Sawyer Richard, Broadſtairs, butcher, January 23
Smith George, Upper Harley-ſtreet, merchant, January 3, final
Southcomb Thomas, Great Queen-ſtreet, merchant, January 27
Sharp Richard, Armley, dry-ſalter, January 26
Sherwin Thomas, Tower-ſtreet, wine-merchant, January 30
Shipley Thomas, Walcot, coachmaſter, January 30, final
Seddon George, Alderſgate-ſtreet, cabinet-maker, January 31
Sargeant Joſeph, Milk-ſtreet, warehouſeman, February 3
Sutliffe William, Ovendon, merchant, February 6
Spicer Howard, Walden, malſter, February 7
Tunnicliff Thomas, Broomyard, linen draper, February 21
Tomlinſon Richard, New Malton, brewer, February 4
Taylor John, Chatham, wine merchant, February 7
Watts William, Ruſſell, Briſtol, grocer, January 19
Wallis James, Paternoſter-row, bookſeller, January 30
Wheller Joſeph, Blackheath, miller, January 24
Wheatall Edward, Duke-ſtreet, warehouſeman, January 20
Ward Henry, Curtain Road, apothecary, February 3
Walker Richard Benſon, Hoddiſon, January 24, final
Wilkinſon Robert and George Daniel, Kingſton, merchants, January 27, final
Wedgberrow James, Worceſter, glover, February 2

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

POLAND.

INTELLIGENCE has been received by Government, and the following note has been ſent from the Foreign Office to various perſons of diſtinction:—

"Intelligence, of the truth of which there is not the leaſt doubt, has been received, that an action was fought between the Ruſſians and French, on the 27th of December laſt, which continued three ſucceſſive days, and on the laſt of which the French retreated, with the loſs of 40,000 ſlain, and 80 pieces of cannon. The ſcene of action was at Oſtralenka, 60 or 70 miles from Warſaw The enemy made their retreat to within eight miles of that place, and were alſo entrenching themſelves at Marienburgh."

We hope to be able to confirm this important event in our next.

Forty-ſeventh Bulletin of the French Army.

Pultuſk, Dec. 26.

The affair of Czarnowo, that of Naſielſk and Kurſomb, that of the cavalry and Lapoczyn, have been followed by that of Pultuſk, and by the complete and precipitate retreat of the Ruſſian army, which has finiſhed the preſent year's campaign.

Marſhall Laſnes firſt arrived on the morning of the 26th, directly oppoſite to Pultuſk, where, during the night, the whole of general Benningſen's corps had aſſembled. The Ruſſian diviſion, which had been defeated at Naſielſk, had arrived about two in the morning at the camp at Pultuſk, with the third diviſion of Marſhal Davouſt's corps in cloſe purſuit of them. At ten o'Clock, Marſhal Laſnes began the attack, having his firſt line compoſed of the diviſion of Suchet, the ſecond of Gazan's, and that of Ocdin, of the third light corps under the command of General Dauttane, on his left wing. The engagement was obſtinate; after various occurrences. the enemy was completely routed. The 17th regiment of light infantry, and the 34th, covered themſelves with glory. Generals Vedel and Claperede were wounded General Treilhard, commandant of the light cavalry; General Bouſlard, commandant of a brigade of of dragoons under General Becker, and alſo Colonel Barthelemy, of the 15th dragoons, were wounded with grape-ſhot. Voiſin, aid-de-camp to Marſhal Laſnes; and M. Curial, aid-de-camp to General Suchet, were killed, and both have fallen with glory Marſhal Laſnes was likewiſe grazed by a ball The fifth corps of the army gave a proof of every thing that could be expected from the ſuperiority of the French infantry over that of other nations. Marſhal Laſnes, though he had been for ſix days indiſpoſed, perſiſted in following his corps. The 35th regiment ſuſtained ſeveral charges of the enemy's cavalry with great coolneſs and ſucceſs. During the night the enemy beat a retreat, and reached Oſtrolenka.

While General Benningſen's corps was beaten at Pultuſk, that of General Buxhowden aſſembled at Golymin about noon. The diviſion of Panin, belonging to this corps, which had been attacked the evening before by the Grand Duke of Berg, and another diviſion already beaten at Naſielſk, arrived by different routes at the camp of Golymin. Marſhal Davouſt, who purſued the enemy from Naſielſk, came up with them, charged them, and took poſſeſſion of a wood near the camp of Golymin. At the ſame time, General Augereau arriving from Golazyma, took the enemy in flank. The general of brigade Lapiſſe, with the 16th light infantry, carried with the bayonet a village which ſerved for a point of ſupport to the enemy. The diviſion of Heudelet formed in line, and advanced againſt the enemy, at three o'clock in the afternoon: the fire was extremely hot. The Grand Duke of Berg made ſeveral ſucceſsful charges, in which Klein's diviſion of dragoons diſtinguiſhed themſelves. Night coming on too ſoon, the battle continued till eleven o'clock, when the enemy retreated in diſorder, leaving behind his artillery, his baggage, almoſt all his knapſacks, and a number of dead. All the enemy's columns retreated towards Oſtrolenka. General Feneroilles, commandant of a brigade of dragoons, was killed by a muſket ſhot. The intrepid General Rapp, the emperor's aide-de-camp, was wounded by a muſket ſhot at the head of his diviſion of dragoons Colonel Semele, of the brave 24th regiment of the line, was wounded. Marſhal Augereau had a horſe ſhot under him.

In the mean time, Marſhal Soult with his corps had arrived at Maſati, two miles from Matzon: but the horrible ſloughs, the conſequences of rain and thaw, arreſted his march, and ſaved the Ruſſian army, of which not a man would have otherwiſe eſcaped. The deſtinies of the army of Gen. Benningſen and that of Buxhowden, ſeemed as if they would have been completed on this ſide the little river d'Orege; but every plan was thwarted by the effect of the thaw, and that to ſuch a degree, that the artillery could not move more than three leagues in two days. The Ruſſian army loſt 80 pieces of cannon, all its ammunition waggons, more than 1200 baggage-carts, and 12,000 men in killed, wounded, and priſoners. The movements of the French and Ruſſian columns will furniſh a ſubject of real curioſity for military men, when traced upon a map.

a map. They will then ſee that the whole Ruſſian army was on the point of being annihilated in the courſe of a few days, and that in conſequence of a ſingle overſight in the Ruſſian General.

We have loſt 800 men killed, and 2000 wounded. Maſters of the greateſt part of the Ruſſian artillery, of all its poſitions, and having repulſed the enemy near 40 leagues, the emperor has ordered the army into winter quarters. Before this expedition, the Ruſſian officers ſay they had 150,000 men, now they ſay they had but half that number. Which is to be believed, the Ruſſian officers before, or the Ruſſian officers after the battle?

Perſia and the Porte have declared war againſt Ruſſia. Michelſon attacks the Porte. Theſe two great empires, neighbours to the Ruſſians, are kept in continual anxiety by the fallacious policy of the cabinet of St. Petersburgh, which for ten years paſt has acted by them in the ſame manner as it conducted itſelf for fifty years, with reſpect to Poland.

M. Philip Segur, camp marſhal to the emperor, on his way to Naſielſk, fell into an ambuſcade of Coſſacks placed in a wooden houſe behind that place. He killed two of them with his own hands, but was made priſoner. The emperor claimed him immediately, but the Ruſſian General had already ſent him off to St. Peterſburgh

BUENOS AYRES.

Captain Edmonds, late of his Majeſty's ſhip *Diomede*, arrived at the Admiralty Office, January 24, with diſpatches from Commodore Sir Home Popham, dated in the Rio de la Plata, the 1ſt of November, from which it appears, that Buenos Ayres was attacked on the 9th of Auguſt, by a detachment of troops from Monte Video, aſſiſted by the town's-people, and militia of the country, and obliged to ſurrender on the 12th, under a capitulation, the terms of which were not afterwards obſerved. General Beresford, the officers, troops, marines of the ſquadron, and a few ſeamen, remained priſoners of war.

Upon the arrival of the re-inforcements from the Cape of Good Hope, an attack was made upon Monte Video, but without ſucceſs. Poſſeſſion was then taken of Maldonado, at the mouth of the river, upon the 29th of October, where the troops were ſtationed when Captain Edmonds ſailed. His Majeſty's ſhips were at anchor in the road of that place, and their crews in perfect health.

The following is a ſtatement of the killed and wounded:—

Officers—Killed	. . .	2
Wounded	. .	8
Total	.	10
Privates—Killed	. .	43
Wounded	. .	92
Miſſing	. .	9
Total	.	144

AMERICA.

On 2d of December at 12 o'clock, the Preſident of the United States communicated, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary, the following Meſſage to both Houſes of Congreſs.

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs Aſſembled.

It would have given me, Fellow citizens, great ſatisfaction to announce, in the moment of your meeting, that the difficulties in our foreign relations, exiſting at the time of your laſt ſeparation, had been amicably and juſtly terminated. I loſt no time in taking thoſe meaſures which were moſt likely to bring them to ſuch a termination, by ſpecial miſſions, charged with ſuch powers and inſtructions as, in the event of failure, could leave no imputation on either our moderation or forbearance. The delays, which have ſince taken place in the negotiations with the Britiſh Government, appear to have proceeded from cauſes which do not forbid the expectation that, during the courſe of the ſeſſion, I may be enabled to lay before you their final iſſue. What will be that of the negotiations for ſettling our differences with Spain, nothing which had taken place, at the date of the laſt diſpatches, enables us to pronounce. On the weſtern ſide of the Miſſiſſippi, ſhe advanced in conſiderable force, and took poſt at the ſettlement of Bayon Pierre, on the Red river. This village was originally ſettled by France, was held by her as long as ſhe held Louiſiana, and was delivered to Spain only as a part of Louiſiana. Being ſmall, inſulated, and diſtant, it was not obſerved at the moment of re-delivery to France and the United States, that ſhe continued a guard of half a dozen of men, which had been ſtationed there. A propoſition however, having been lately made by our commander in Chief, to aſſume the Sabine river as a temporary line of ſeparation between the troops of the two nations, until the iſſue of our negotiations ſhall be known, this has been referred by the Spaniſh commandant to his ſuperior, and in the mean time he has withdrawn his force to the weſtern ſide of the Sabine river. The correſpondence on this ſubject, now communicated, will exhibit more particularly the preſent ſtate of things in that quarter.

The nature of that country requires indiſpenſably that an unuſual proportion of the force employed there ſhould be cavalry, or mounted infantry. In order, therefore, that the commanding officer might be enabled to act with effect, I had authoriſed him to call on the governors of Orleans and Miſſiſſippi, for a corps of five hundred volunteer cavalry. The temporary arrangement he has propoſed, may perhaps render this unneceſſary. But I inform you with great pleaſure, of the promptitude with which the inhabitants of thoſe territories have tendered their ſervices in defence of their country. It has done honor to themſelves

themſelves, entitled them to the confidence of their fellow-citizens in every part of the Union, and muſt ſtrengthen the general determination to protect them efficaciouſly under all circumſtances which may occur.

Having received information that in another part of the United States, a great number of private individuals were combining together, arming and organizing themſelves, contrary to law to carry on a military expedition againſt the territories of Spain, I thought it neceſſary, by proclamation, as well as by ſpecial orders, to take meaſures for preventing and ſuppreſſing this enterprize, for ſeizing the veſſels, arms, and other means provided for it, and for arreſting and bringing to juſtice its authors and abettors. It was due to that good faith, which ought ever to be the rule of action in public as well as in private tranſactions; it was due to good order, and regular government, that, while the public force was acting ſtrictly on the defenſive, and merely to protect our citizens from aggreſſion, the criminal attempts of private individuals to decide, for their country, the queſtion of peace or war, by commencing active, and unauthorized hoſtilities, ſhould be promptly and efficaciouſly ſuppreſſed.

Whether it will be neceſſary to enlarge our regular force, will depend on the reſult of our negotiations with Spain. But as it is uncertain when that reſult will be known, the proviſional meaſures requiſite for that, and to meet any preſſure intervening in that quarter, will be a ſubject for your early conſideration.

The poſſeſſion of both banks of the Miſſiſſippi, reducing to a ſingle point the defence of that river, its waters and the country adjacent, it becomes highly neceſſary to provide, for that point, a more adequate ſecurity.—Some poſition above its mouth, commanding the paſſage of that river, ſhould be rendered ſufficiently ſtrong to cover the armed veſſels, which may be ſtationed there for defence; and, in conjunction with them, to preſent an inſuperable obſtacle to any force, attempting to paſs. The approaches to the city of New Orleans, from the eaſtern quarter alſo, will require to be examined, and more effectually guarded. For the internal ſupport of the country, the encouragement of a ſtrong ſettlement on the weſtern ſide of the Miſſiſſippi, within reach of New Orleans, will be worthy the conſideration of the Legiſlature.

The gun-boats, authoriſed by an act of the laſt ſeſſion, are ſo advanced, that they will be ready for ſervice in the enſuing ſpring. Circumſtances permitted us to allow the time neceſſary for their more ſolid conſtruction. As a much larger number will ſtill be wanting, to place our ſea-port towns and waters in that ſtate of defence, of which we are competent, and they entitled, a ſimilar appropriation for a further proviſion of them, is recommended for the enſuing year.

A further appropriation will alſo be neceſſary for repairing fortifications already eſtabliſhed, and the erection of ſuch other works as may have real effect in obſtructing the approach of an enemy to our ſea-port towns, or their remaining before them.

In a country whoſe conſtitution is derived from the will of the people directly expreſſed by their free ſuffrages, where the principal executive functionaries, and thoſe of the legiſlature are renewed by them at ſhort periods, where, under the character of jurors, they exerciſe in perſon the greateſt portion of the judiciary powers, where the laws are conſequently ſo formed and adminiſtred as to bear with equal weight and favor on all, reſtraining no man in the purſuit of honeſt induſtry, and ſecuring to every one the property which that acquires, it would not be ſuppoſed that any ſafeguard could be needed againſt inſurrection or enterprize, on the public peace or authority. The laws, however, aware that theſe ſhould not be truſted to moral reſtraints only, have wiſely provided puniſhments for theſe crimes when committed. But would it not be ſalutary to give alſo the means of preventing their commiſſion? Where an enterprize is meditated by private individuals againſt a foreign nation, unanimity with the United States, powers of prevention, to a certain extent, are given by the laws. Would they not be as reaſonable as uſeful, where the enterprize preparing is againſt the United States?—While adverting to this branch of law, it is proper to obſerve that in enterprizes meditated againſt foreign nations, the ordinary proceſs of binding to the obſervance of the peace and good behaviour, could it be extended to acts to be done out of the juriſdiction of the United States, would be effectually in caſes where the offender is able to keep out of ſight every indication of his purpoſe, which could now draw on him the exerciſe of the powers now given by law.

The ſtates on the coaſt of Barbary ſeem generally diſpoſed at preſent to reſpect our peace and friendſhip. With Tunis alone ſome uncertainty remains. Perſuaded that it is our intereſt to maintain our peace with them on equal terms or not at all, I propoſe to ſend in due time, a reinforcement into the Mediterranean; unleſs previous information ſhall ſhew it to be unneceſſary.

We continue to perceive proofs of the growing attachment of our Indian neighbours, and of their diſpoſition to place all their intereſts under the patronage of the United States. Theſe diſpoſitions are inſpired by their confidence in our juſtice, and in the ſincere concern we feel for their welfare. And as long as we diſcharge theſe high and honorable functions with the integrity and good faith which alone can entitle us to their continuance, we may expect to reap the juſt reward in their peace and friendſhip.

The expedition of Meſſrs. Lewis and Clark for exploring the river Miſſouri, and the b communication from that to the Pa

Ocean, has had all the ſucceſs which could have been expected. They have traced the Miſſouri nearly to its ſource, deſcended the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean, aſcertained with accuracy the geography of that intereſting communication acroſs our Continent, learnt the character of the country, of its commerce and inhabitants, and it is but juſtice to ſay that Meſſrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their brave companions, have, by this arduous ſervice, deſerved well of their country.

The attempt to explore the Red River, under the direction of Mr. Freeman, though conducted with a zeal and prudence meriting entire approbation, has not been equally ſucceſsful. After proceeding up it about ſix hundred miles, nearly as far as the French ſettlements had extended, while the country was in their poſſeſſion, our geographers were obliged to return without completing their work.

Very uſeful additions have alſo been made to our knowledge of the Miſſiſſippi, by Lieutenant Pike who has aſcended to its ſource, and whoſe journal, and map giving the details of his journey, will ſhortly be ready for communication to both Houſes of Congreſs. Thoſe of Meſſrs Lewis, Clarke, and Freeman, will require further time to be digeſted and prepared. Theſe important ſurveys, in addition to thoſe before poſſeſſed, furniſh materials for commencing an accurate map of the Miſſiſſippi and its weſtern waters. Some principal rivers remain yet to be explored, towards which the authorization of Congreſs, by moderate approbations, will be requiſite.

I congratulate you, fellow citizens, on the approach of the period which you may interpoſe your authority conſtitutionally, to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in thoſe violations of human rights, which have been ſo long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation, and the beſt intereſts of our country, have long been eager to preſcribe. Although no law you may paſs can take prohibitory effect till the firſt day of the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight, yet the intervening period is not too long to prevent, by timely notice, expeditions which cannot be completed before that day.

The receipts at the treaſury during the year ending on the 30th day of September laſt, have amounted to near fifteen hundred millions of dollars; which have enabled us, after meeting the current demands, to pay two millions ſeven hundred thouſand dollars of the American claims, in part of the price of Louiſiana; to pay, of the funded debt, upwards of three millions of principal, and nearly of intereſt, and, in addition, to reimburſe in the courſe of the preſent month, near two millions of five and a half per cent. ſtock. Theſe payments and reimburſements of the funded debt, with thoſe which had been made in the four years and a half preceding, will at the cloſe of the preſent year, have extinguiſhed upwards of 23 millions of principal.

The duties compoſing the Mediterranean fund will ceaſe by law, at the end of the preſent ſeſſion. Conſidering however as they are levied chiefly on luxuries, and that we have an impoſt on ſalt, a neceſſary of life, the free uſe which otherwiſe is ſo important; I recommend to your conſideration the ſuppreſſion of the duties on ſalt, and the continuation of the Mediterranean fund, inſtead thereof, for a ſhort time after which that alſo will become unneceſſary for any purpoſe within contemplation.

When both of theſe branches of revenue ſhall in this way, be relinquiſhed, there will ſtill, ere long, be an accumulation of monies in the treaſury beyond the inſtalments of public debt, which we are permitted by contract to pay.—They cannot pay them, without a modification, aſſented to by the public creditors, be applied to the extinguiſhment of this debt, and the complete liberation of our revenues, the moſt deſirable of all objects. Nor, if our peace continues, will they be wanting for any other exiſting purpoſe. The queſtion, therefore, now comes forward to what other objects ſhall theſe ſurpluſſes be appropriated, and the whole ſurplus of impoſt after the entire diſcharge of the public debt, and during thoſe intervals when the purpoſes of war ſhall not call for them? Shall we ſuppreſs the impoſt, and give that advantage to foreign over domeſtic manufactures? On a few articles of more general and unneceſſary uſe, the ſuppreſſion, in due ſeaſon, will doubtleſs be right; but the great maſs of the articles on which impoſt is paid, are foreign luxuries purchaſed by thoſe only who are rich enough to afford themſelves the uſe of them. Their patriotiſm would certainly prefer its continuance, and application to the great purpoſes of the public education, roads, rivers, canals, and ſuch as other objects of public improvement, as it may be thought proper to add to the conſtitutional enumeration of federal powers. By thoſe operations, new channels of communication will be opened between the States; the lines of ſeparation will diſappear, their intereſts will be identified, and their union cemented by new and indiſſoluble ties. Education is here placed among the articles of public care, not that it would be propoſed to take its ordinary branches out of the hands of private enterpriſe, which manages ſo much better all the concerns to which it is equal, but a public inſtitution can alone ſupply thoſe ſciences, which though rarely called for are yet neceſſary to complete the circle, all the parts of which contribute to the improvement of the country, and ſome of them to its preſervation. The ſubject is now propoſed to the conſideration of Congreſs, becauſe, if approved by the time the State Legiſlature ſhall have deliberated on this extenſion of the federal truſts, and the laws ſhall be paſſed, and other arrangements made for their execution the

neceſſary

neceſſary funds will be on hand, and without employment. I ſuppoſe an amendment to the conſtitution by conſent of the States neceſſary; becauſe the objects now recommended are not among thoſe enumerated in the conſtitution, and to which it permits the public monies to be applied.

The preſent conſideration of a national eſtabliſhment for education particularly, is rendered proper by this circumſtance alſo, that, if Congreſs, approving the propoſition, ſhall yet think it more eligible to found it on a donation of lands, they have it now in their power to endow it with thoſe which will be among the earlieſt to produce the neceſſary income. This foundation would have the advantage of being independent on war, which may ſuſpend other improvements, by requiring for its own purpoſe the reſourſes deſtined for them.

This, fellow citizens, is the ſtate of the public intereſts, at the preſent moment, and according to the information now poſſeſſed. But ſuch is the ſituation of the nations of Europe, and ſuch too is the predicament in which we ſtand with ſome of them, that we cannot rely with certainty on the preſent aſpect of our affairs, that may change from moment to moment, during the courſe of your ſeſſion, or after you ſhall have ſeparated Our duty is therefore to act upon theſe things as they are, and to make a reaſonable proviſion for whatever they may be. Were armies to be raiſed whenever a ſpeck of war appeared in our horizon, we never ſhould have been without them. Our reſources would have been exhauſted on dangers which have never happened, inſtead of being reſerved for what is really to take place. A ſteady, perhaps a quickened pace, in preparation for the defence of our ſea-port towns and waters, an early ſettlement of the moſt expoſed and vulnerable parts of our country, a militia ſo organiſed that its effective portions can be called to any point in the union, or volunteers inſtead of them, to ſerve a ſufficient time, are means which may always be ready, yet never preying on our reſources until actually called into uſe They will maintain the public intereſts, while a more permanent force ſhall be in a courſe of preparation. But much will depend on the promptitude with which theſe means can be brought into activity. If war be forced upon us, in ſpite of our long and vain appeals to the juſtice of nations, rapid and vigorous movements in its outſet, will go far towards ſecuring us in its courſe and iſſue, and towards throwing its burthens on thoſe who render neceſſary the reſort from reaſon to force.

The reſult of our negotiations, or ſuch incidents in their courſe as may enable us to infer their probable iſſue; ſuch further movements alſo, on our weſtern frontier as may ſhew whether war is to be preſſed there, while negotiation is protracted elſewhere, ſhall be communicated to you from time to time, as they become known to me; with whatever other information I may poſſeſs or may receive, which may aid your deliberations on the great national intereſts committed to your charge.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

A GRAND ſuite of apartments, upon a magnificent ſcale, has been recently erected in Argyle-ſtreet, for the laudable purpoſe of rendering the amuſements of the rich and great conducive to the intereſt of the Fine Arts, and the Profeſſors of Science and Taſte. At theſe rooms, an aſſembly of perſons of rank and diſtinction is to be formed, for a certain number of nights in the ſeaſon, with performers calculated to gratify a taſteful audience. A ſet of apartments, fitted up for the harmonic dinners of their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, are to be opened, daily, for the uſe of a Belles Lettres Society, which is about to be eſtabliſhed at this place, compoſed of gentlemen who patronize the Fine Arts. In other ſets of rooms, all the Daily Papers, Magazines, and intereſting publications, will be found, for the uſe of the ladies and gentlemen, ſubſcribers to the inſtitution. This plan, though adopted at all the principal places on the Continent, is entirely new to this metropolis, and is ſomewhat ſimilar to the ſubſcription-rooms at the watering-places; except, indeed, that in the preſent eſtabliſhment, the moſt ſcrupulous care will be adopted to preſerve a very ſelect company, and ſuch artiſts as are deſirous of expoſing to critical examination ſuperior works of ſkill, on application to the Committee, will have their wiſhes gratified, as genius and talent, of every deſcription, will here find encouragement and ſupport. This eſtabliſhment will differ eſſentially from any other in London, and embraces a greater variety of objects of public utility and amuſement. Great judgment has been diſplayed in the arrangement of the building; the ceilings and walls of which are emblematically painted and decorated, in a very ſuperior manner. A handſome orcheſtra, which occupies one end of the large room, is ſo contrived, as to be convertible, in two hours, into an elegant little ſtage, ſufficiently capacious for all the purpoſes of private theatricals. At the other end, boxes are conſtructed for the uſe of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of York, Suſſex, and Cambridge, who are ſubſcribers and patrons to the ſubſcription parties. This inſtitution, which promiſes to unite refinement with amuſement, and utility with taſte, is already ſupported by a numerous liſt of the firſt rank and character in the kingdom.

The

PRIZE CATTLE.

The Oxen, &c. to the owners of which Prizes were lately adjudged by the *Smithfield Club*, as mentioned at page 596 of our laft Number, when ſlaughtered and weighed, produced as follows, viz.

PRIZE OXEN.

	Beef.	*Looſe Fat.*	*Hide & Horns.*	*Head.*	*Feet.*
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Mr. John Weſtcar's (not Weſton).....1ſt	1835	229	130	56	37
Ditto.....2d	1232	120	133	40	27
Mr John Edmond's.....	1236	139	88	48	24
Mr Samuel Chandler's.....1ſt	958	139	97	37	23
Mr. John Weſtcar's.....3d	1109	168	117	44	24
Mr. Samuel Chandler's.....2d	1032	134	93	35	24
Mr. Joſeph Lucas's Cow.....	1386	200	105	47	32

PRIZE SHEEP.

		Mutton & Head	*Looſe Fat*	*Skin.*	*Entrails &c.*	*Live Weight.*
		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Mr. Anthony Lechmere's, one-year old ...	No. 1	121	14	14	22	171
	2	125	11	16	21	173
	3	127	12	21	22	183
Mr. John Edmond's, two-year old.....	No. 1	170	22	21	29	242
	2	188	16	23	29	256
	3	166	17	19	23	225
Mr. Henry King's, jun. two-year old	No. 1	95	14	12	25	146
	2	101	14	15	24	154
	3	94	14	14	22	244

PRIZE PIGS.

	Pork & Head	*Looſe Fat.*	*Feet.*	*Entrails &c.*	*Live Weight.*
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Mr. George Dodd's, 23 months old.....	429	13	2	38	473
His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York's, 10 months	218	22	2	34	276

The General Bill of all the Chriſtenings and Burials, in London, from Dec. 17, 1805, to Dec. 16, 1806, is as follows:

Chriſtened in the 97 pariſhes within the walls, 1121.—Buried, 1152.

Chriſtened in the 17 pariſhes without the walls, 4763.—Burials, 3673.

Chriſtened in the out-pariſhes in Middleſex and Surry, 9734.—Buried, 7842.

Chriſtened in the 10 pariſhes in the City and Liberties of Weſtminſter, 4762.—Buried, 5271.

Chriſtened, Males, 10,452—Females, 9928. In all, 20,380.

Buried, Males, 9215—Females, 8723.—In all, 17,938.—Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5405
Between two and five	2029
Five and ten	822
Ten and twenty	635
Twenty and thirty	1329
Thirty and forty	1782
Forty and fifty	1793
Fifty and ſixty	1503
Sixty and ſeventy	1265
Seventy and eighty	859
Eighty and ninety	414
Ninety and a hundred	99
A hundred	2
A hundred and four	1

Increaſe in the Burials this year, 363.

It is recommended, with a view to complete the new improvements at Weſtminſter on a grand ſcale, to pull down St. Margaret's Church, and re-build it on the weſt ſide of the new opening. That church, in its preſent ſituation, excludes the view of the magnificent chapel of Henry the Seventh, and part of the eaſt end of Weſtminſter Abbey, for which it offers no ſubſtitute, not being itſelf, externally, a grand or beautiful edifice. It does not ſeem, however, very likely that, at the preſent time, this advice will be taken, ſince it is only within theſe three or four years that no leſs than 12,000l have been expended in refitting the interior of this church, which is the place of worſhip attended on public occaſions by the Houſe of Commons.

A new Exchequer Office is to be built ſhortly. It is intended to reſtore Henry the Seventh's Chapel with the new cement, a ſpecimen of which may be ſeen on the top of the eaſt end of the Chapel, facing the Houſe of Lords

About two years ſince it was announced to the public, that a large quantity of very ancient coins had been found by the workmen belonging to Henry Steevens, eſq. whilſt improving and enlarging his pleaſure-grounds at Mile End. A ſhort time ſince another Roman urn was found, about three feet from the ſurface of the ground, belonging to the ſame gentleman,

gentleman, containing an immenſe number of gold, ſilver, copper, and braſs coins, of very ancient dates; the lateſt appears to be of Julius Cæſar. There are a great number of coins of Roman kings, prætors, &c. &c. ſome of the moſt perfect are thoſe of Romulus and Remus. Theſe coins have probably lain buried for nearly 1900 years. It would appear that they were brought over by the Romans at the time of their firſt deſcent in this kingdom; from their being found not far from the Roman cauſeway leading from Old Ford in a direct line to Whitechapel, it ſeems as if an encampment had been formed on this ſpot. Old Ford was originally the only entrance into London, and continued to be ſo during the Saxon heptarchy, whilſt they held the kingdom of Weſſex, Eſſex, &c. and as late as the reign of King John, the paſſage was thought of ſuch importance, that a large caſtle, forts, &c. were erected, the remains of which are now ſtanding; but ſince that period, the road leading from Stratford has been made, and the Old Ford paſſage conſequently neglected, and almoſt forgotten.

MARRIED.

William Darley, eſq. of York-ſtreet, to Miſs Farran, eldeſt daughter of Joſeph F. eſq. of the Exchequer-office, Dublin.

At Cranbrook, Mr. James Blacket, of St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark, to Miſs Margaret H. Ralph, daughter of the Rev. E. R. of Maidſtone, Kent.

At Enfield, William Bond, eſq. of Elm-cottage, Whetſtone, to Miſs Pottinger, only daughter of Chriſtopher P. eſq. late of Thurſton, Suffolk.

George Caunten, eſq. late of Prince of Wales's Iſland, in the Eaſt Indies, to Miſs Lucy Elliot, ſiſter of Captain E. of the royal navy.

William Robert James, eſq. of Serle-ſtreet, to Miſs Maria Hodges.

Mr. Williams, linendraper, of Oxford-ſtreet, to Miſs Darbyſhire, eldeſt daughter of Mr. D. tea-broker, of Little Friday-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

William Edward Rudolff, eſq. to Miſs Cordelia Philipps, youngeſt daughter of John P. eſq.

John Puſey Wint, eſq. of the iſland of Jamaica, to Miſs Bailey, daughter of the late William B. eſq. of Kingſton, in the ſame iſland.

Iltid Nicholl, eſq. of Doctor's Commons, nephew to Sir John N. his Majeſty's advocate general, to Miſs Sarah Oddie, ſecond daughter of Henry Hoyle O. eſq. of Carey-ſtreet.

Lieut. Col. J. Conway, late of the 53d regiment, to Miſs Eliz. M'Arthur, only daughter of John M'A. eſq. of York-place, Portman-ſquare.

John Hughes, eſq. to Mrs. Rebecca Holland, relict of William H. eſq. of Calcutta.

Capt. Hunt, of the royal navy, to Mrs. Orrock, relict of Wemyſs O. eſq.

The Hon. and Rev. R. Bagot, to Lady Harriet Villiers, youngeſt ſiſter of the Earl of Jerſey.

George Bramwell, eſq. of the Inner Temple, to Miſs Bidwell, eldeſt daughter of Thomas B. eſq. chief clerk in the ſecretary of ſtate's office for foreign affairs.

Thomas Whately, eſq. of Grafton-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, to Miſs Paulina Dawſon, eldeſt daughter of William D. eſq. of Iſlington.

John Breſley, eſq. to Miſs Holmes, daughter of Mr. H. ſurgeon, lately of Bingham, Nottinghamſhire.

At Iſlington, E. A. Whytt, eſq. of St. Swithin's-lane, to Miſs Gordon, daughter of the late Capt. Peter G.

At Waltham-abbey, James Alexander Gomin, eſq. of the royal artillery, to Miſs Matthews, daughter of Francis M. eſq. of Coſtram, near Portſmouth.

Mr. Tillotſon Laycock, of Great Pulteney-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, to Miſs Sayer, of Leiceſter-place.

Mr. Henry Moole, of Bernard-ſtreet, Ruſſel-ſquare, to Miſs Wilkinſon, only daughter of William W. eſq. of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet.

At Knebworth, Herts, J. Adolphus Young, eſq. of Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row, to Miſs Frances Haggard, eldeſt daughter of William Henry H. eſq. of Knebworth-place.

G. Seabrook, eſq. to Miſs Pickford, daughter of Thomas P. eſq. of Market-ſtreet, Herts.

Capt. G. Preſcott, of the 4th garriſon battalion, to Miſs H. Skinner, youngeſt daughter of Lieutenant-col. S. of the royal engineers.

T. A. Harvey, eſq. to Miſs E. Dodd, daughter of R. D. eſq. marine painter, Parliament-ſtreet.

At Camberwell, Mr. Thomas Payne, of Upper Thames-ſtreet, to Henrietta, ſecond daughter of William Orme, eſq. of Dulwich-common.

The Rev. Edmund Watts, of Southampton-ſtreet, to Miſs Reeve, daughter of the late Andrew R. eſq. of Reading, Berks.

Captain Boys, of the royal navy, to Miſs Vulliamy, eldeſt daughter of Mr. V. of Kenſington Gravel-pits.

Harry Aſhby, eſq. of St. Andrew's-court, Holborn, to Miſs Bell, of Colebrook-terrace, Iſlington.

At Clapham, Joſhua Margery, eſq. to Miſs Sherwood.

William Edward Rudolf, eſq. to Miſs C. Philipps, youngeſt daughter of John P. eſq.

DIED.

In York-place, Pentonville, *Mrs. Dolben*, wife of John Engliſh D. eſq. the eldeſt ſon of Sir William D. bart. Mrs. D. was granddaughter to —— Hallett, eſq. of Cannons, Edgware, and had 70,000l. to her fortune.

Edward Whitaker Gray, M. D. ſenior ſecretary of the royal ſociety, and keeper of the department of natural hiſtory and antiquities at the Britiſh Muſeum, 59.

The

The Rev. *William Gillbank*, rector of St. Ethelburg, eldeſt ſon of the late Thomas G. eſq. of York.

At Chelſea, *William Ranſon*, eſq. late of the Old Jewry.

In Portman-ſquare, *John Moffat*, eſq. one of the oldeſt directors of the Sun Fire Inſurance Office, 76.

Mr. Seſtini, ſon of Mr. S. late of the Opera-houſe.

In Great Mary-le-bonne-ſtreet, *C. Price*, eſq. formerly a lieutenant on board of the Formidable.

Mrs. Towry, wife of Capt. T. of the royal navy, and daughter of George Chamberlaine, eſq. of Devonſhire-place.

Mrs. Towſe, wife of Mr. T. of Fiſhmongers'-hall.

At the Rev John Bramſton Stane's, Foreſt-hall, Eſſex, *Samuel Newton*, eſq. of Portland-place.

In Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, *Mr. Rich. Chambers*, brother of the late Sir Robert C. chief judge of the ſupreme court of judicature, at Calcutta, and of the late Mr. William C. interpreter of the ſame court, 68

At Little Buſhey, Herts, *Mrs Willett*, wife of Thomas W. eſq.

At Hammerſmith, *Mr. Thomas Wiffin*, formerly one of his Majeſty's meſſengers.

At Edmonton, *Mrs. Barker*, relict of the late Edward B. eſq of Potter Newton, near Leeds, 60.

In Sloane-ſtreet, *Mrs Pownall*, relict of Governor P. of Overton-houſe, Bedfordſhire, 70.

In Crown ſtreet, *T. Marſh*, eſq.

Stephen Cazalet, eſq. 76.

In York-place, Portman-ſquare, *Miſs Ann Jemima Nicholſon*, eldeſt daughter of Lieutenant-colonel N.

In Rathbone-place, *Mrs. Kid*, mother of Dr. K. profeſſor of chemiſtry in the univerſity of Oxford.

Mrs. Harper, wife of Mr. Alexander H. of the Jeruſalem coffee-houſe, Cornhill.

In the New Inn, *Mr. Bailey*, attorney. The body lay for ſome days in ſtate, at his chambers, in the New Inn, from which it was conveyed to St. Clement's church-yard, a diſtance of about fifty yards, in a hearſe and ſix, followed by ſeveral mourning coaches and four.

At Phillimore-place, Kenſington, *C. J. P. Barlow*, third ſon of Mr. B 17.

In Charles ſtreet, Mancheſter ſquare, the *Dowager Lady Head*, relict of Sir Edmund H.

In Staples Inn, *Iſaac Reed*, eſq. eminently diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge of ancient Engliſh authors, and for his judicious annotations on Shakeſpeare.

In Fleet-lane, *Mr. Samuel Chiſney*, a celebrated jockey, author of a publication entitled "Genius genuine," and inventor of the patent bits.

In Great Ormond-ſtreet, *Samuel Solly*, eſq.

In Sloane-ſquare. *Col Robſon*, many years in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, and late lieutenant-governor of St. Helena, 70.

At Bath, *Arthur Acheſon*, Earl of Gosford, Viſcount Gosford, of Market-hill, and governor of Armagh. He ſucceeded his father Archibald, the late Viſcount, Sept. 5, 1790; married, in 1774, Millicent, daughter of Lieutenant-general Edward Pole, and by her has iſſue four ſons and three daughters, viz. Archibald, Lord Gosford; married, July 20, 1805, Miſs Sparrow, only daughter of Robert Sparrow, eſq. of Worlingham, in Suffolk; Arthur, deceaſed; Arthur Pole, deceaſed; Edward; Olivia, married, March 14, 1796, Robert Bernard Sparrow, of Abingdon, in Huntingdonſhire, eſq.; Mary, married, Feb. 19, 1803, Lord William Bentinck, governor of Fort St. George, in the Eaſt Indies, ſecond ſon of William, Duke of Portland, K. G. and Millicent. The Earl of Gosford lived many years, after he was married, on the Continent, and was conſidered one of the moſt elegant and beſt bred men of the age He was above 60 years of age, and had been, for ſome months, in a declining ſtate of health.

At Brompton, *Mrs. Neville*, lady of Rich. N. eſq. of Furnace, county of Kildare, Ireland. This lady was the beautiful Miſs Bowerman, of the county of Cork.

In Norfolk-ſtreet, *Mrs. Bockett*, of the Grove. Dorking, relict of John B. eſq. late of the ſame place, 76.

At Aldenham-lodge, Herts, *George Maſon*, eſq. 71, well known for his valuable collection of old Engliſh and Foreign Literature, and author of "An Eſſay on Deſign in Gardening," firſt publiſhed in 1768, without his name; and "Appendix to the ſame;" "A Britiſh Freeholder's Anſwer to T. Paine;" "A Supplement to Johnſon's Engliſh Dictionary," 4to.; "Poems, by Thomas Hoccleve, with a Preface, Notes, and Gloſſary, 1796;" 4to. "Life of Richard Earl Howe, 1803," 8vo. who purchaſed Mr. M.'s paternal eſtate at Porters, 1772. Mr M. was eldeſt ſon of a diſtiller at Deptford-bridge, whoſe widow remarried Dr. Jubb, late Hebrew profeſſor at Oxford He has left his landed property to his brother's ſon, and has provided handſomely for a natural daughter.

At Lambeth, the *infant Daughter* of the Hon. Hugh Percy.—Captain *John Larmour*, of the royal navy.

In Montague-ſtreet, *Mayow Wynell Mayow*, eſq. ſolicitor of exciſe.

At Buſh-hill, Edmonton, *Stephen Briggs*, eſq. 73.

At his houſe, near Kenſington Gravel-pits, *Thomas Coombe*, eſq.; his reſidence in London was No. 4, Cork-ſtreet, Burlington-gardens. His fortune reſulted from an ignoble trade, (that of a tailor,) if in a commercial country like England any trade can be deemed ignoble that is carried on with aſſiduity, liberality, and

and fair-dealing. With more than an ample income, in full health of body and eaſe of mind, of exuberant ſpirits, and bleſſed with the friendſhips of many good and even *titled* families, Mr. Coombe retired to apparent happineſs and leiſure at Kenſington, with an amiable wife and an only ſon. But in an evil hour, liſtening too credulouſly to a plauſible project, he ſunk vaſt ſums of money in a *mine*, whence not a ſhilling ever roſe again. The firſt grievous ſhock, on his being certified of his loſs, and his ſubſequent ſettled chagrin, preyed moſt fatally on his peace of mind. Loſs of ſpirits, ſleep, appetite, and ſtrength, progreſſively and rapidly enſued, till he breathed his laſt heavy ſigh, dying literally of a broken heart! His health, friends, an enormous fortune, and ſtill ſweeter enjoyments, were by one ſad paſſion, the thirſt of gain, all rendered ineffectual; and a hazardous ſpeculation in a *mine* ruined his ſublunary comforts irretrievably!

[*Particulars of the Rev. Thomas Towle, whoſe death is recorded at p.* 597 *of the laſt volume.* This accompliſhed ſcholar, who had for ſome years paſt been the father of the Diſſenting Miniſters, was born February 15, 1724. His parents being perſons of conſiderable reſpectability and property, having determined to devote him to the ſervice of the ſanctuary, placed him under the ſuperintendance of the Rev. Mr Taylor, at Deptford, a gentleman of very remarkable attainments in mathematical and claſſical knowledge. At this ſeminary for Diſſenting Miniſters he made conſiderable proficiency in literature. After leaving the academy at Deptford, Mr. Towle completed his ſtudies under the care of Dr. Marriott, who preſided over the regular diſſenting ſeminary in London. For this gentleman, who was at that time the beſt Greek ſcholar amongſt the Diſſenters, Mr. T. entertained the utmoſt veneration, never mentioning his name but in terms of the higheſt reſpect. He had been for perhaps more than half a century miniſter of the Independent congregation, meeting formerly in Ropemaker's-alley, Little Moorfields, near where the Romiſh chapel now ſtands. In 1764, the building being very much decayed, a new meeting-houſe was built, to which he contributed 100l. by the congregation at Aldermanbury Poſtern, and at which he regularly officiated twice every Sunday. But a few years ſince, Mr. Barber's congregation at Founders'-hall, Lothbury, being deprived of their place of worſhip, united themſelves to Mr. Towle's church; and the two paſtors divided the work of the miniſtry between them, Mr. Towle preaching in the morning, and Mr. Barber in the afternoon, till within the laſt two years, during which Mr. Towle had been unable to officiate, and moſt part of the time confined to his bed, languiſhing under a complication of diſorders, the chief of which was the ſtone in the bladder, and which terminated in his death. His father had many years before died of the ſame diſorder; and the ſtone which was taken from him was conſidered of extraordinary magnitude, but that which has, ſince Mr. Towle's death, been extracted, far ſurpaſſed it, both in ſize and weight. It was nearly as large as an egg, and weighed upwards of three ounces, with rugged-edged ſurface; ſo that the pain which it muſt have occaſioned to the good man was moſt excruciating. He has often been ſeen, while inwardly enduring the ſevereſt torture, endeavouring, by reviving cheerfulneſs, to mitigate the anxiety his friends experienced for him. Indeed he was, when in health, a moſt entertaining and inſtructive companion, ever ready to communicate knowledge from the abundant ſtores of his mind; fond of ſociety, eſteemed by the wiſe and good of every denomination; and enlivening every party to which he was invited, by pleaſing urbanity and the moſt chaſte effuſions of attic wit. His advice was eagerly ſought in caſes of difficulty, he being, as it were, the chamber-counſellor of Diſſenters, and none more fit than he for that office; for, if the proper ſtudy of mankind is man, he certainly had proſecuted that ſtudy to the utmoſt. As Mr. Towle knew the value which was ſet upon his judgment, he was in general very cautious in giving his opinion, without ſifting every ſubject to the bottom. He was, in religious principles, a Calviniſt, not believing it poſſible to defend the omniſcience of the Deity, without embracing thoſe doctrines. As a preacher, his ſermons were very methodical and exact, addreſſed moſtly to the underſtanding; indeed, his opinion was, that Miniſters ſhould chiefly aim to elucidate the Scriptures; and with this view he had for many years been engaged in an expoſition of the Bible, and having gone through the whole of the Old Teſtament, had proceeded ſome way through the Goſpel of St. Matthew in the New Teſtament. But it was in prayer he was moſt peculiarly admired. The ſublimity, pathos, humility, and devotion he diſplayed in his adorations, confeſſions, petitions, and interceſſions, could not fail to influence the affections of thoſe who had the happineſs of uniting in his addreſſes to the Throne of Grace. Mr. Towle was an unwearied ſcholar, and in the knowledge of the Claſſics and general Literature, perhaps none of his contemporaries ſurpaſſed him. He was a man of an independent fortune and high ſpirit, till broken by illneſs and ſevere domeſtic troubles. But, as his character, drawn by more maſterly hands, will appear in the Funeral Sermon which will ſoon be publiſhed, the writer of this article forbears to expatiate on this ſubject. He is not known to have publiſhed any thing but an Ordination Sermon at Thaxted in Eſſex, and two Funeral Orations over his reverend brethren, Edward Hitchin, B. D. and Samuel Morton Savage, D. D. He married, about the year 1746,

1746, Miſs Sarah Brent, of Horſley-down, a ſenſible and agreeable lady, by whom he had two ſons; one died an infant, the other ſurvives. She died, aged 50, May 7, 1778, ſincerely lamented by him. He was buried with her, Dec. 10, in Bunhill-fields, when the Rev. Mr. Kello, of Bethnal-green, delivered an appropriate addreſs over the grave; and on the following Sunday a Funeral Sermon was preached in his Meeting-houſe by the Rev. Mr. Kingſbury of Southampton, to a crowded auditory.

[*Further particulars of Sir Roger Newdigate, whoſe death is mentioned at p.* 598 *of our laſt volume.*—He was the ſeventh child, and youngeſt ſon, of Sir Richard N. bart. by his ſecond lady, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Roger Twiſden, bart. Sir Richard died in 1727; and was ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his fifth (then the oldeſt ſurviving) ſon, Sir Edward Newdigate, who died in 1734, and was ſucceeded by his youngeſt ſon, Roger, who was at that time a King's ſcholar at Weſtminſter-ſchool, where, by his own choice, he continued three years, and became a member of Univerſity-college, Oxford, and made the tour of France and Italy. Soon after his return, he had the honour to be unanimouſly elected knight of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex, upon a vacancy by the creation of the Right Hon. William Pulteney Earl of Bath, in 1742; and in 1743 he married Sophia, daughter of Edward Conyers, of Copt-hall, in the county of Eſſex, eſq.; who, after a long-continued ſtate of ill-health, died in 1774, and was buried at Harefield, where is her monument, a white marble vaſe, with a female figure in baſſo relievo recumbent; on the top an angel leaning on an extinguiſhed torch; on the plinth are theſe lines from Petrarch:

"Per me non pianger piu ch' miei di ferſi
Morendo eterni e nel eterno lume
Quando moſtrai chiuder gl' occhi gli aſperſi."

On a tablet underneath:

"In memory
of his moſt truly amiable,
much and long-loved wife,
Sophia, Lady Newdigate,
daughter of Edward Conyers,
of Copped-hall, Eſſex, Eſquire,
by Matilda, daughter of
William Baron Lempſter,
born Dec. 20th, 1718,
married May 21ſt, 1743,
died July 9th, 1774.
Sir Roger Newdigate, Baronet,
with many tears, erected this monument."

In 1749, Sir Roger Newdigate was admitted to the degree of LL.D. at Oxford; and, on the 31ſt of January, 1750, upon a vacancy made by Lord Cornbury's being called to the Houſe of Peers, he had the honour to be returned the firſt upon the poll for a burgeſs for the Univerſity of Oxford. Such is the noble example of independence in elections, ſet to all electors by that learned and reſpectable body, that to declare, to canvaſs, to treat, or even to be ſeen within the limits of the Univerſity, during a vacancy, would be, in any candidate, a forfeiture of all favour, and an utter excluſion. By this diſtinguiſhed conduct, invariably purſued, by the honour they confer on the object of their choice, they reflect the higheſt honour on themſelves. Thus honoured was Sir Roger Newdigate, not knowing that he was propoſed, ſupported, and elected, till he received a letter from the vice-chancellor by one of the eſquire beadles; and in the ſame manner, without application or expence whatſoever, he was re-elected in 1754, and again in 1761, and in 1768; and for the fifth time in 1774, being then abſent in Italy, which he had re-viſited that ſummer. On the diſſolution of that parliament, in 1780, after 35 years ſervice in parliament, advanced in years, and his health affected by a town life, much ill-health of his family, and wiſhing for repoſe, he ſolicited his diſmiſſion, and retired from public life. In 1776, he married his ſecond lady, Heſter, daughter of Edward Mundy, of Shipley, in Derbyſhire, eſq. and ſiſter to Edward Miller Mundy, eſq. knight of the ſhire for that county, who died Sept. 30, 1800. In 1786 he built a villa, in a beautiful ſituation, which overlooks the valley of the river Colney, within a mile of Uxbridge. Two royal viſits to the Lord Keeper Egerton at Harefield, the manſion of the late baronet, are recorded in the 3d volume of "Queen Elizabeth's Progreſſes," 1601 and 1602; where we find alſo that Sir Roger was once poſſeſſed of an account in MS. of this viſit, with a collection of the complimentary ſpeeches with which, as was cuſtomary on theſe occaſions, ſhe was addreſſed. The MS. is unfortunately loſt; but Sir Roger Newdigate recollected that the Queen was firſt welcomed to a farm-houſe, now called *Dew's farm*, by ſeveral allegorical perſons, who attended her to a long avenue of trees leading to the houſe, which obtained from this circumſtance the name of *The Queen's walk*. Four trees of this avenue ſtill remain, and the greater part were ſtanding not many years ago.

ERRATA.

In the Remarks on Earl Stanhope's Theory of Tuning, the title in the Table of Contents, inſtead of "*Defence of*," ſhould have run, "*Remarks on Earl Stanhope's Syſtem*," &c.

Alſo, in the Remarks, page 350, col. 2, line 23, for "*theſe*," read "*then*."

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and ſent free of Poſtage, are always thankfully received. Thoſe are more particularly acceptable which deſcribe the Progreſs of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceaſed.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE annual account of the ſtate of the charitable inſtitution at Bamburgh-caſtle, for the relief of the Sick and Lame Poor, from the 17th of October, 1805, to the 17th of October, 1806, is as follows:—Left upon the books, Oct. 17, 1805, 74; out-patients admitted ſince, 1163; in-patients, 66; total, 1303. Of theſe were diſcharged cured, 1028; relieved, 184; dead, 14; ſent to the Newcaſtle Infirmary, 2; remaining upon the books, 75; beſides 52 poor women delivered at their own houſes.

The Bills of Mortality for Newcaſtle, for 1806, give the following reſults:—St. Nicholas. Baptiſms, 122; burials, 83.—All Saints. Baptiſms, males, 279; females, 254; total, 533; increaſed, 5. Burials, males, 67; females, 55; total, 122; decreaſed, 10. Marriages, 881; decreaſed, 5.—St. John's. Baptiſms, males, 81; females, 54; total, 135. Burials, males, 72; females, 60; total, 132. Marriages, 110. — St. Andrew's. Baptiſms, males, 55; females, 56; total, 111. Burials, males, 62; females, 52; total 114. Marriages, 44.

It appears, from the report of the Durham Infirmary, that 66 in-patients, and 174 out-patients, have been admitted from Nov. 22, 1805, to Nov. 22, 1806, in addition to thoſe who remained on the books at that time; in all, 267. Of theſe 207 have been cured, 13 relieved, 11 incurable, 4 irregular, and 10 have died; 22 remain on the books; 49 children have been inoculated for the cow-pox. We are happy to obſerve both the funds and the uſefulneſs of this valuable inſtitution to be increaſing.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. A. Tinwell, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs Margaret Bolden.—Mr. Robert Storey, ſurgeon, to Miſs Spencer, of Biſhopwearmouth.—Capt. Thomas Ridley, to Miſs Ann Donkin.

At Durham, Hilkiah Hall, eſq. to Miſs Fielding

At Eaſington, Brigade-major Mills, ſon of Henry M. eſq. of Wellington, to Miſs Jane Robinſon, daughter of George R. eſq. of Hendon-lodge, near Sunderland.

At Sunderland, the Rev. Mr. Millar, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Donniſon, of the Shakeſpeare inn, Sunderland.

At Berwick, Mr. George Davidſon, to Mrs. Ann Heriott. The banns of the bridegroom, and two of his daughters by a former wife, were publiſhed on the ſame day.

At Morpeth, James Downing, eſq. of Church-houſe, Merton, Surry, to Miſs Tyler, ſecond daughter of the late James T. eſq. of Whalton.

Died.] At Stamfordham, Mrs. Walker, widow of the late Mr. Robert W. of Sunderland, common brewer. This unfortunate lady was reading by the fire, near midnight, when her gown caught the flame; and there being only a ſervant girl up, who, inſtead of aſſiſting her, ran in terror into the ſtreet, to call for help, ſhe was ſo dreadfully burnt as to cauſe her death about five o'clock in the morning.

At Durham, Mrs. Elliot, wife of Mr. Wm. E.—Miſs Iſabella Burnell, eldeſt daughter of Mr. B. 39.—Mrs. Redhead, 93.

At Hexham, Mr. Lancelot Bell.

At Hareup, near Alnwick, Mr. Luke Scott.

At Berwick, Mr. Ralph Wait, 78.—Mr. John Newcombe, 62.—Mrs. Bruce, wife of Mr. James B. 37.—Mrs. Elliott, ſiſter to the late Mr. Byram, 88. She was left alone in her room when her clothes accidentally took fire, and ſhe was ſo dreadfully burnt that ſhe expired in a few hours.—Mrs. Graves, daughter of John Proctor, eſq. 40.

At Windy Nook Heworth, Mary, widow of Mr. Joſeph Walton, 100.

At Newcaſtle, Mrs. Embleton, ſchool-miſtreſs.—Mr. George Richardſon, many years maſter of the charity-ſchool of St. Andrew's pariſh.—Mr. John Stoker, ſhip owner.—Mr. Leiſhman.—Mr. William Bilton.—Mrs. Mary Burne, 51.—Mr. John Woodman, of the Roſe and Crown, 54.—Maſter Stephen Wright, ſon of John W. eſq.

At Gainſlaw, near Berwick, Robert Ogle, eſq. of Eglingham.

At Low Row, near Lancheſter, Durham, Mr. William Wood.

At Claypeth, Mrs. E. Atkinſon, wife of Mr. W. A. ſen. 82.

At Darlington, Miſs Eliz. Appleton, ſecond daughter of Mr. A. bookſeller.

At Brinkbourn Abbey, Mr. Croſier, wife of Mr C.

At Garden-houſe, near Newcaſtle, Mr. Joſ. Atkinſon, 76.

At Felton, Mrs. Harriſon, ſiſter to Mrs. Grey of the Angel inn, 80.

At Haggerſton, Mr. James Crawford, 57, many years ſteward to Sir Carnaby Haggerſton

On board the Athenienne, of which he was firſt lieutenant, Thomas Swinburne, eſq. late of Hamſterley, Durham. He fell a ſacrifice to an honourable perſeverance in his duty, which induced him to neglect all means of ſelf-preſervation, as he remained on the wreck to the laſt.

At Biſhop Auckland, Mr. Chriſtopher Chapman, 68, many years in the Baltic trade, from Newcaſtle.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mrs. Lodge, 68.

The Rev. Wm. Longſtaff, vicar of Kelloe, Durham, 73.

At Middleton, Ralph Patterſon, eſq. 46.

Suddenly, in the midſt of her pupils, Mrs. Wilſon, of Saville-place, Newcaſtle, 59. Born to affluence, ſhe was early viſited by a ſevere viciſſitude of fortune, under the preſſure of which, her exemplary conduct engaged the eſteem and reſpect of many judicious friends. But the misfortunes of the individual proved of eſſential benefit to the public; as they led her to devote her life to that important profeſſion, in which the ſoundneſs of her judgment, the extent of her information, and the dignified gentleneſs of her manner, particularly qualified her to excel. Her plan of education was not confined to the mere ornamental accompliſhments; but extended itſelf to the regulation of the mind and heart on the principles of a rational piety, and with an enlarged view of the importance of the female character. Her great ſucceſs is abundantly teſtified by the many excellent and amiable members of ſociety who have been trained up under her direction; by the warm attachment which they have uniformly continued to ſhew to the preceptreſs and friend of their youth; and by the deep regret which not only they, but the public at large, have expreſſed for her ſudden removal from that ſcene of uſefulneſs, in which ſhe continued till the moment of her death.

Let others teach the meaner courſe of art,
To give the poliſh, but neglect the heart;
To point to female youth life's *flowery* way,
And tell them, pleaſure dwells but with the gay;
On Beauty build their influence and power,
Beauty, that blows and fades within an hour!
Far, far from Her, o'er whom we mournful bend,
Youth's firmeſt guardian, beſt and gentleſt friend,
Far, far from her ſuch precepts of the day,
Which bear o'er Faſhion's ſlaves reſiſtleſs ſway;
Her's was the taſk thoſe leſſons to impart,
Which "raiſe the genius," and which "mend the heart;"
Confer by culture dignity and grace,
And give to ornament a ſecond place;
Make the fair form intelligent, refin'd,
The eye the index to the tutor'd mind;
To plant thoſe guides which elevate the ſoul,
Taſte to direct, and Reaſon to controul.—
—Long ſhall the memory of thy virtues reſt
The faithful tenant of this ſorrowing breaſt.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At a reſpectable meeting of gentlemen and farmers, held at Carliſle, it was unanimouſly reſolved, that a market for fat ſtock, of every deſcription, at or near that city, would be a beneficial and uſeful eſtabliſhment; and that a ſubſcription ſhould be opened for carrying the meaſure into effect.

Lord Lowther has given orders for the immediate fitting up of the building in Lowther-ſtreet, Whitehaven, known by the name of the Reckoning-houſe, for the purpoſe of accommodating the inhabitants of that town with a court-room, coffee room, and library.

Married.] At Gretna Green, Lieut. Fiſher, of the 3d Weſt York militia, to Miſs Maria Forſter, ſecond daughter of John F. eſq. of Newton, near Carliſle; whoſe conſent being obtained, on the following day they were remarried at St. Mary's church, Carliſle.

At Carliſle, John Berger, eſq. captain in the 25th regiment of foot, to Miſs Sarah Forſter, eldeſt daughter of the above-mentioned gentleman.—Robert Paley, eſq. of Halifax, M.D. to Miſs Mary Paley, third daughter of the late Rev. Dr. P.—Mr. Robert Thompſon, to Miſs Sarah Barnes.—Mr. John Common, ſuperviſor of exciſe, to Miſs Mary Richardſon.—Mr. James Bryſon, to Miſs Jane Mitchell.—Miſs Spooner, daughter of Thomas S. eſq. to Mr. Bond, of Lancaſter.

Mr. John Barton, of Colts-cloſe, to Miſs Jameſon, eldeſt daughter of J. J. eſq. treaſurer of the county of Cumberland.

The Rev. John Sunderland, of Pennington, near Ulverſton, to Miſs King, of Aſkham, Weſtmoreland.

At Worthington, Capt. Robert Dixon, to Miſs Mary Pratt.

Died.] At Penrith, Mr. John Dawſon, who had been pariſh-clerk and bellman upwards of forty years. By his wife, who ſurvives him, he had twenty-two children. The occaſion of his death was a violent cold, which he caught at the late election at Cockermouth. Though a moſt eccentric character, yet he was in many reſpects a good man. About an hour before his death, he called his niece, Miſs Dawſon, of Stainton, to his bed-ſide, and after giving ſome excellent advice to her, reſpecting her conduct through life, made the following remarkable obſervation, that if ever ſhe married, ſhe ſhould remember him and his wife, who had been married fifty-three years, and that their honey-moon was not yet over.

In Appleby gaol, Mr. Thomas Parker, 66; a moſt ſingular character, who had made that place his reſidence, by choice, for ſeven years.

At Black Dub, Mr. John Bell, 101.

At Carliſle, Mrs. Fariſh, 80.—Miſs Ann Nicholl, daughter of Mr. Robert N. 23.—Mr. John Robſon, 66.—Mr. William Baterſby, 86.—Mr. Joſeph Hind, 90.

At Hawkeſdale, Mr. Nicholas Bell, 66.

At Whale, near Lowther, Mr. Tho. Yarkey, game-keeper to Lord Viſcount Lowther, 66.

At

At Workington, Mrs. Sarah Simpſon, 73.—Mr. John Weſtray, 48.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Mary Roſe, 72.—Mrs. Dalton, wife of Mr. John D.

At Brigham, Mrs. Whinney, 94.

At Gainsford, John Cade, eſq. 72.

At Scales, near Orton, Mr. Robert Wilſon, 84.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Mary Dawſon.—Mr. John Ritſon, formerly maſter of the ſhip Peace, of that port, 87.—Mr. John Smith, late of the cuſtom-houſe.—Mr. Thomas George —Mrs. Ann Bell, 48.—Mrs. Agnes Cookſon, houſe-keeper at the Caſtle, 53.

At Penrith, Mr. John Noble, 83.

At Harrington, Miſs Jane Sanderſon.

At Kendal, Mr. Richard Lonſdale, 28.

At Ginnis, Mr. Hugh Naile, 83.

At Croſsfield, Mr. Henry Booth, formerly maſter of a veſſel from Whitehaven.

YORKSHIRE.

The following is a liſt of marriages, chriſtenings, and burials, which took place at Sheffield during the year 1806.—Marriages, 484; chriſtenings, 1716; burials, 818.

Baptiſms, marriages, and burials, at the pariſh church, in Leeds.—Baptiſms, 1345; marriages, 626; burials, 1015.

Married.] At Howden, William Moore, eſq. of Burn-butts, to Miſs Blanchard, daughter of —— B. eſq. of Thorpe-hall.

At Reinſwell, Richard Webſter, eſq. of England-hill, to Miſs Sarah Cutford, of Elſternwick, in Holderneſs.

At Thornhill, Matthew Bryan, eſq. of Netherton, near Wakefield, to Miſs Wiſe.

At York, Mr. Kirby, of Tadcaſter, to Miſs Snowball, daughter of the late Robert S. eſq. of Kirkby Grindalyth.

Mr. John Ikin, of Leeds, merchant, to Miſs Ingham, daughter of Joſhua I. eſq. of Blake-hall, Mirfield.

At Whitby, Mr. James Hopkinſon, of Bellings-hill, in Holderneſs, to Miſs Scarbro, ſecond daughter of Robert S. eſq. of Whitby.

John Barlow, eſq. of Middlethorpe, near York, to Miſs F. Bayley, ſecond daughter of James B. eſq. of Ardwick, near Manchester.

At Guiſborough, Marmaduke Conſtable, eſq. of Waſſand, to Miſs Octavia Hale, eighth daughter of the late General H.

Died.] At Hull, Mr. John Cooper, of Scawby, Lincolnſhire.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Francis T. merchant.—Mr. Wm. Sellers, merchant, 34.—Mrs. Ann Johnſon, 91.—Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Mr. John S. 65.—Mr. Joſeph Hardy, permit-writer in the exciſe-office, 54.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. Smith, of the Falconberg, of Grimſby.—Mr. Richard Conſitt, 70.

At York, Mrs. Siddall, relict of Alderman S—Mr. Charles Sanderſon, attorney.—Mr. Thomas Parkinſon —Mr. Nightingale, attorney.—Mrs. Preſton, widow of William P. eſq 78.

At Leeds, Mr. William Powell.—Mr. Halton, broker, and manor-bailiff for the borough.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Ard W.—Mrs. Blayds, ſiſter of the late John B. eſq. of Oulton.—Mr. Robert Mitchell, printer.—Mrs. Sarah Stephenſon.—Mr. Jeremiah Warrell, long known as a teacher in the Sunday ſchools.—Mr. Moſes Wilſon.

At Lofthouſe, near Wakefield, Mr. Benj. Pulleine. He died of a mortification in the arm, which was occaſioned by a ſcratch he received on one of his fingers by a horſe's tooth, as he was giving him a drink.

At Sutton, near Skipton, Mr. Robert Hodgſon, worſted ſpinner, and enſign in the Craven legion.

At Howden, Mrs. Blanchard.

At Beverley, Mr. John Hall, 84.

At Thirſk, Miſs Buckle, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Edward B. of Sowerby-park, 17.

At Skarrow, near Sheffield, Miſs Mackenzie, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. M.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Elliſon, relict of Dr. E. of Wolley.

At Eſkdale-ſide, near Whitby, Mr. Joſeph Dale, landholder. Though his general character was of an eccentric caſt, its predominant feature was humanity to his tenants, whoſe rents he would never conſent to raiſe; and when the income-tax was firſt eſtabliſhed, he found an additional reaſon for being ſatisfied with his forbearance in this reſpect, as he humourouſly obſerved, it was the means of his having a leſs ſum to pay to it.

At Sheffield, to which place he had retired for the benefit of his native air, Mr. John Daniell, printer of the Liverpool Chronicle. He was a young man of correct morals, and of a diſpoſition truly amiable and conciliating. In the particular line of his profeſſion, his attainments entitled him to conſideration. Several of the ſpecimens which he has left behind him of drawing, the amuſement of his leiſure hours, are a ſufficient indication that had his attention been devoted to it as his leading purſuit, he might have ranked among the firſt artiſts of the day.

At Ackworth, Anthony Surtees, eſq. one of the juſtices of the peace for the Weſt Riding, and many years lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Weſt York regiment of militia.

At Nunnington, Mrs. Cleaver, wife of Edward C. jun. eſq.

At Wakefield, Mr. Nicholſon, 61, formerly an eminent mathematician and writing-maſter.—Mrs Leeveſley, wife of Mr. Robert L.—Mr. Thomas Whitehead.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. William S. and daughter of Alderman Halifax, of Doncaſter.—Mr. John Aſh, 72.

At Moorgate, near Rotherham, Samuel Tooker, eſq. one of the magiſtrates of the Weſt Riding, and recorder of Doncaſter.

At Boſton, near Thorp arch, Mrs. Hall, wife of Thomas H. eſq. of London. 29.

At the vicarage-houſe, Dewſbury, the Rev. Matthew Powley, A.M. 66; upwards of 29 years vicar of that pariſh.

At

At Whitby, Mrs Carnaby, wife of Mr. C. harbour-maſter.

At Scarborough, very generally and deſervedly reſpected, Gawan T. Sutton, eſq 37, captain-lieutenant of the Scarborough volunteer infantry, and ſenior chamberlain of the corporation of Scarborough.

At Ripon, Mrs. Lodge, widow of Edmund L. eſq.

At Oſſett, Mr. William Ingham, father of the Meſſrs. Inghams, merchants, of Leeds, 76.

At Hampſthwaite, near Ripley, Mrs. Wilſon, wife of the Rev. Mr. W

LANCASHIRE.

Amongſt other modes of aſſiſtance afforded by the Repoſitory in Lancaſter, the plan of ſelling blankets at reduced prices to the poor, has been adopted. Twenty pairs have already been ordered, which are to be paid for by thoſe who purchaſe them in ſmall weekly ſums. This method has been found in other places to ſupply the poor with an eſſential comfort, without taking from their earnings more than they can conveniently afford at a time, and to be more beneficial than where the relief has been entirely gratuitous.

The buildings on the ſcite of the intended new Corn Exchange at Liverpool, are now taking down, and we are happy to hear that this neceſſary public eſtabliſhment, which has been ſo long wanting in that town, will be proceeded on with the utmoſt expedition.

Married.] At Liverpool, John Clayton, eſq. of Enfield Old Park, to Miſs Jane Buchanan, youngeſt daughter of the late Charles B. eſq. of Burton on Trent. — Mr. G. F. Harris, printer, to Miſs Fargeſon.—Mr. John Clements, attorney, to Miſs Ann Filkin.—John Walker, eſq. to Miſs Mary Anne Holford.—Samuel Peck, eſq. to Miſs Rebecca Whiteſide.

At Lancaſter, Joſeph Blount, eſq. to Miſs Jane Satterthwaite, daughter of John S. eſq.

At Warrington, John Chadwick, eſq. of Elleſmere, to Miſs Eliz. Delville, of Liverpool. — James Watt, eſq. to Miſs Hannah Chorley, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Alex. C.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Samuel Arrowſmith, to Miſs Joule, of Salford.—William Warner, eſq. of Uttoxeter, to Miſs Norris, of Salford.—John Barlow, eſq. of Middlethorp, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Bayley, daughter of James B. eſq. of Ardwick.

Died.] At Liverpool, in her 100th year, Elizabeth Marchant, whoſe huſband died on the 16th of October laſt, aged 107.—Mr. Richard Dixon, 61.—Mr. Joſ. Stokes, 62.—Mr. James Robinſon, 40.—Mr. Alexander Grierſon, merchant, 46.—Mr. Wm. Thompſon, 69.—Mr. Benedict Paul Wagner, the firſt merchant in the foreign line that ever ſettled in this town.—Mrs Fletcher, widow of Mr. Thomas F.—Miſs Martha Caſh, 19.—Mr. Henry Appleton, ſchoolmaſter.—Capt. Thomas Oliver, 46. Thirty years of his life were devoted to the ſea, in the trade to Africa chiefly, when he conſtantly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the tenderneſs and humanity with which he exerciſed the neceſſary duties of his ſituation. In private life, he was liberal and benevolent; and with a generous diſpoſition he united extenſive hoſpitality.—Mrs. Eliz. Bevan, relict of Captain B.—Miſs Grierſon, daughter of Mr. James G.—Mr. John Holland, 58.

At the Hazels, Miſs Eleanor Birch, ſecond daughter of Joſeph B. eſq. 18.

At Huyton, near Preſcot, Mr. Thomas Riding, 58.

At Aſhton-under-Lyne, Mr. John Wych, 52.

At Latus-hall, near Preſton, Mr. Parkinſon, father of Roger P. M.D. of Lancaſter.

At Lancaſter, Mr. Richard Maſhiter.—Mr. Richard Layfield.—Edward Suart, eſq. formerly one of the aldermen of this town, and who had thrice ſerved the office of mayor, 92.

At Blackburn, Mr. Lancaſter, ſurgeon and man-midwife, 61.

At Ulverſton, Mrs. Peele, wife of Mr. Henry P. 72.

At Preſton, Mr. William Hodgkinſon.—Mr. James Barton.

At Broughton, in Furneſs, James Brade, eſq. father of the Meſſrs. Brades, merchants, in Liverpool, 68.

At Caſtlehead, near Cartmel, Mrs. Wilkinſon, wife of John W. eſq. 82.

At Dalton, Miſs Atkinſon, daughter of Mr. Thomas A. of Furneſs-abbey.

At Mancheſter, Mrs. Ollis, wife of Mr. O.—Mr. Hugh Joule, of Salford, 42.—Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. Thomas P.—Miſs Mary Burgeſs, 19.—Mr. Charles Dean.—Miſs Heywood, ſiſter to the late Mr. John H.

At Ormſkirk, Mr. Robert Bradburn, 55.

At Wavertree, the Lady of James Gregſon, eſq. banker.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Chamberlain, of Hoole, to Miſs E. Chamberlain, daughter of Mr. C. of Trafford.

At Middlewich, Mr. Johnſon, of the King's Arms, to Mrs. Becket, of the White Lion.

At Cheſter, Mr. Samuel Bromfield, of Tattenhall, to Miſs Larden, daughter of John L. eſq. one of the aldermen of the corporation of Cheſter.—Mr. G. Peers, to Miſs M'Leur.—John Hughes, eſq. of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Rowley, daughter of the late Rev. Mr R. of Endon-houſe, Staffordſhire.—Joſhua Walker, jun. eſq. to Miſs Anna Maria Holford.

At Sandbach, H. W. Wharton, eſq. of Oſmaſton, Derbyſhire, to Miſs Nancy Daniel, youngeſt daughter of William D. eſq. of Haſſall-hall.

Died.] At Leftwich, near Northwich, in the 13th year of his age, Maſter Highfield. Young as he was, his attainments, as well claſſical as mathematical, were precious and almoſt incredible. With the beſt Latin authors he was intimately and familiarly acquainted, and

and as all his leiſure hours were entirely devoted to the cultivation of his mind: ſo happy and rapid was the proficiency he made, that it ſeemed the effect of intuition rather than of painful ſtudy or of mental fatigue. The natural ſimplicity and innocence of his heart, his cheerful diſpoſition, and his ſweet and engaging manners, could not fail to conciliate the love and eſteem of all around him; and it muſt ever be a ſource of ſolacing reflection to his ſurviving friends, that he was never known in any ſingle inſtance to relax in his duty to his parents, or in his devotion to his God.

At Cheſter, Mr. William Dawſon.—Mr. Thomas Jones.—Mrs. CatharineVaughan, 93. —Mrs. Jackſon, and her daughter, Mrs. Hale. —Mrs. Townſend, widow of Robert T. eſq. of Chriſtleton, and formerly recorder of Cheſter.—Miſs Mary Vaughan Williams, youngeſt daughter of the late Henry W. eſq. of Crickhowel, Brecon.—Mr. Jordan, 72.—Mrs. Rawdon, widow of Arthur R. eſq. and aunt to the Earl of Moira, 85.

At Stockport, Robert Newton, eſq. 55.

At Altrincham, Mr. William Warren, of Mancheſter.

At Nantwich, Mr. John Crompton, partner in the houſe of Crompton and Brown, linen-drapers, of Liverpool.

At Bradley-hall, Mr. Thomas Wright.

At Aſh, near Whitchurch, Tho. Murhall, eſq. 77.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Iſaac Pratt, merchant, of Boſton, America, to Miſs Harriet Hancock.

At Youlgreave, John Saul Waleſby, eſq. of Stenigot, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Prime, of Birchover.—Mr. William Briddon, of Mancheſter, merchant, to Miſs Pidcock, of Aſhborne.

At Tideſwell, Jonathan Moore, eſq. of Wormhill, to Miſs Frith, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Thomas F.

Died.] At Southwingfield, Matthew Platts, gent. 57.

At Derby, Mr. Job Headley, grocer.—Mr. William Eyre, 43.

At Morley, Mr. John Lacy, 54.

At Boyliſtone, Mr. John Adams, jun. 28.

At Crich, Mr. William Haſlam, of the King's Arms, 68.

At Cheſterfield, Mr. John Webſter, formerly a banker at Derby.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The number of baptiſms, burials, and marriages, in the pariſhes of St. Mary, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter, in the town of Nottingham, during the laſt year, were as follow:—St. Mary. Baptiſms, 1010; marriages, 307; burials, 548.—St. Nicholas. Baptiſms, 101; marriages, 35; burials, 102.—St Peter. Baptiſms, 68; marriages, 47; burials, 89.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr Whitehead, to Miſs Markland, daughter of Jonathan M. eſq.—Mr. John Whitfield, to Miſs C. Dalby. —Mr. Sanſom, lace-manufacturer, to Miſs Warburton.—Mr. Joſhua Elliot, to Mrs. Smith. —Mr. George Haſtie, to Miſs Margaret Innes.

At Southwell, Mr. Joſeph Hunt, to Miſs Oliver.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Ugnall.—Mrs. Stenſon, wife of Mr. Samuel S.—Mr. William Alvey, 60.—The infant ſon of Francis Hardwick, eſq.—Francis Jones, gent.—Mrs. Ann Woodward, wife of Mr. George W. —Mr. Acton, ſon of Mr. A. wharfinger.—Mr. Hague.—Mrs. Robinſon, relict of Mr. Thomas R.

At Colwick, Mr. Edward Tatterſall.

At Bramcote, Miſs Mary Hucknell, daughter of Luke H. gent.

At Gainſton, Mr. Robert Hornbuckle, 91.

At New Baſford, Mr. Fowler, publican.

At Lenton, Mr. John Hopkin.

At Beeſton, Mr. James Lacey, 16.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Harmſton, near Lincoln, Mr. William Hall, of that city, merchant, to Miſs Clerke.—Mr. G. Kelſey, of the Strand, London, to Miſs Sarah Clarke, daughter of Mrs. Clarke, of the Red-hall, near Lincoln.

At Grantham, Mr. Beaumont Leeſon, to Miſs Eaſton, daughter of the Rev. Thomas E. vicar of that place.

At Langton, Mr. S. Scott, of Horncaſtle, merchant, to Miſs Merrill.

At Lincoln, Mr. John Parkinſon, to Mrs. Elizabeth White.—Mr. William Maltby, chemiſt, of London, to Miſs Drummond, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Patrick D. of Brampton.

At Waſhingbord, Mr. Harold Stanley, of Newark, ſolicitor, to Miſs E. Brown, of Heighington, ſecond daughter of the late John B. eſq.

Died.] At Barton upon Humber, Mrs. Blunt, relict of the late William B. eſq. of London, 90.

At Stamford, Mr. William Pearſon.—Mrs. Gilchriſt, wife of Mr. Horatio G. 24.

At Fulbeck, George Smith, gent. 95.

At Lincoln, Mr. Henry Green, a member of the Lincoln volunteer infantry, 19.—Mrs. Huddleſton, wife of Mr. William H. and eldeſt daughter of Mr. Drury, printer, 22.—Mrs. Bailey.

At Manthorp, Mrs. Holland, 81.

At Branſton, Mrs. Loft, 79.

At Horncaſtle, Mrs. Hill, formerly of the George Inn.—Mrs. Milns.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Barber, 56.—Mrs. Bellwood, wife of Mr. B.—Mr. Rich. Awty. —Mrs. Slater, widow of Mr. S. ſchoolmaſter. —Mr. James Stuttiard, captain of the Hope London trader, 55.

At Goſberton, Mrs. Calthorpe, wife of the Rev. John C. 53.

At Boſton, Capt. Samuel Aſhton, of the William, of that port.—Mr. G. Linton, 53.

At Louth, Mr. Richard Harriſon, 80.

The Rev. Humphry Hyde, vicar of Bourn and Dewſby, 68.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

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Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Thompſon, to Mrs. Newby.

Died.] At Coleorton, Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. Thomas P. 63.

At Queenborough, Mrs. Mary Staples, 90.

At Market Bolworth, Mr. Nath. Moxon, landlord of the Bull Head inn, 47.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Alderman Price, 83. Courteous in diſpoſition, warm in affection, and ardent in friendſhip, the great object of his life was uſefulneſs, and the grand ſpring of his actions religion.—Mrs Peppin, 84.—Mr. John Elverſton, eldeſt ſon of Mr. E. 29.

At Loweſby, Mr. Wright, 75.

At Braunſtone houſe, Jane, the wife of Clement Winſtanley, eſq. and ſiſter to the late Lord Rancliffe.

At Hinckley, Mrs. M. E. Braithwaite, wife of the Rev. Mr. B.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Jenks, of the Marſh, to Miſs Miller, of Dunſtable.—Mr. Richard George Smart, of Birmingham, to Miſs F. Hughes, of Chapel-houſe ſchool.

Samuel Willmot Hodgetts, of Dudley, gent. to Miſs Underhill, daughter of the late Tho. U. eſq. of Hamſtead.

At Handſworth, Mr. Bangham, ſurgeon, of Birmingham, to Miſs Reynolds, daughter of James Reynolds, eſq.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Stephen Willock, to Miſs Chamberlain, of the Star inn.—Mr. William Smith, to Miſs Harriet Cope.

At Penn, Mr. Randle Walker, ſen. to Mrs. Scott, widow of Mr. S. of Wolverhampton.

At Madely, Mr. Hayne, of the Iron Bridge, to Miſs Hornblower, daughter of Charles H. eſq. of Coalbrook-dale.

Died.] Mrs. Thacker, wife of William T. eſq. of Muchell-hall, in the pariſh of Penn, only daughter of the late Col. William Henry Mills, formerly of Peedee, South Carolina; whoſe loyalty and great exertions as a Britiſh ſubject, in aid of his Majeſty's arms, during the American war, occaſioned the confiſcation of his eſtates in that country, for which his title to a compenſation was allowed by the commiſſioners of American claims.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Cooke, ſen. druggiſt.

At Great Barr, Mr. William Bennett, timber merchant.

At Blim-hill, Mr. Francis Yates, 52.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The ceremony of laying the firſt ſtone of the intended New Diſpenſary at Birmingham, took place on the 23d of December. From the liberal ſubſcriptions already received, we may anticipate the erection of a fabric, at once calculated to do honour to the opulent town of Birmingham, and to anſwer, in every reſpect, the benevolent intentions of its projectors. The ſubſcriptions towards it amount to upwards of 1000l.

Married.] At Coventry, the Rev. Robert Simpſon, vicar of St. Michael's, in that town, to Miſs Tandy, daughter of Daniel T. eſq. of the cuſtoms, London.

At Sedgley, the Rev. P. Robinſon, of Dudley, to Miſs Ferreday, daughter of Mr. F. of Ettingſhall Park.

At Harborne, Mr. J. Adley, late of Warwick, to Miſs Benniſon, of Birmingham.

At Warwick, Mr. Miles Haviland, of London, to Miſs Iſrael Tatnall.—Mr. Andrew Chapman, to Mrs. Mullis, of the New Inn.

At Aſton, Mr. R. D. Goodwin, ſurgeon, of Aſhborne, Derbyſhire, to Miſs Mary Ann Webb, daughter of the late Rev. William W.—Mr. Thomas Williams, of Birmingham, to Miſs Sarah Tomlinſon, of Worceſter.—The Rev. Thomas Edgell, of Bordeſley Green Academy, to Miſs Alicia Sawgar, of Biſhampton.

Died.] At Birmingham, Miſs Charlotte Dalby, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Edward D.—Mrs. Grove, wife of Mr. Daniel G.—Miſs Dudley.—Mr. John Kentiſh.—Mr. Charles V. Webb, ſurgeon, 39.—Mrs. Smart, wife of Mr. William S.—Mrs. Legge, wife of Mr. John L. 39.—Mrs. Tomlinſon, 28.—Mr. John J. Wilſon, ſerjeant-major in the Birmingham volunteers, 27.—Mrs. F. Mear, who many years kept the Caſtle Inn.

At Coventry, Mrs. Elizabeth Court, late of Welleſbourne, 78.—Miſs Ann Butterworth, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Henry B.

At Moſeley, Mrs. Myddelton, 75.

At Warwick, Mr. John Jones.—Mrs. Bevan, wife of Mr Richard B.—Mr. Price Pritchard, only ſon of Mr. P. mercer.

At Foxcoat, E. Canning, eſq.

At Rugby, Mrs. Harris, widow of Thomas H. eſq.

At Barton on the Heath, of which pariſh he had been rector 27 years, the Rev. James Wilmot, D. D. 84.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. John Ellis, to Miſs Ann Young.

At Church Pulverbatch, Mr. Titley, of Coleſmere, to Miſs Frances Ambler, of Wilderley.

At Biſhop's Caſtle, Mr. Richard Sayce, to Miſs Oakley, of Snail's Croft.

At Worfield, Mr. Henry Jones, merchant of Bridgnorth, to Miſs Jaſper, daughter of —— Jaſper, eſq. of Stableford.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Joſhua Blakeway, eſq. 65.—Mrs Davies.—Mrs. Ann Richards.—Miſs Elizabeth Lloyd.—Mr. Philip Heath, 80.—Mrs. Williams.—Mr. John Hill.—Mr. James, of the Oak.

At Hanwood, Mr. Blower, ſen.

At Barchurch, Mr. Edwards.

At the Iſle Gate, near Shrewſbury, Mr. Kitchin, 80.

At Aſh, near Whitchurch, Thomas Murhall, eſq. 77.

At Biſhop's Caſtle, Mr. Thomas Jones, ſurveyor, 79.

At

At Albion Hayes, Mrs. Dale.

At Coleham, Mrs. Roden, of the Seven Stars.

At Uffington, Mrs. Aris, wife of James A. esq.

At Cressage, Miss Frances Pritchard.

At Welshpool, John Meredith Williams, esq. of Dolannog, Montgomeryshire.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, the Rev. W. Stafford, rector of St. Clements, to Miss Thompson, daughter of Mr. T. of Henwick.—Mr. Tho. Viner, of Hungerford, Bucks, to Miss Penelope Lee, daughter of Mr. John L.

At Sedgely, the Rev. P. Robinson, of Dudley, to Miss Fereday, daughter of Mr. F. of Ettingshall Park.

At Bretforton, Mr. Hall, to Miss Ashwin, daughter of James A. esq.

At Blockley, Mr. Stott, of Coventry, to Miss Susan Fretwell, daughter of the late Thomas F., esq. of Upton-upon-Would.

At Norton, near Evesham, Mr. R. Lunn, to Miss Morris, daughter of Wm. M. esq.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. George Wainwright, glover.—Dr. Shaw, formerly a physician, of Windsor.—Mr. Luke Pyfinch.—Miss Smith, niece of Mr. Davies, of the Castle.—Mrs Brazier, wife of Mr. B. of St. John's —Mrs. Dipper, wife of Mr. D. haberdasher of the cross.

At Pershore, Charles Selwood Marriott, esq., 30.

At Bewdley, Mrs. Jackson, 81.

At Bretforton, Mr. Hancock.—Mr. Cottrel Corbet, 86.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. W. Thackway, to Miss Meredith.—Mr. Wakefield, surgeon, of Pentonville, London, to Miss Sophia Thackway, second daughter of Mr. T.

At Kington, Mr. Mitchell, surgeon, to Miss Meredith, eldest daughter of Mr John M.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Havard, wife of Mr. H. 50.—Mrs. Gough of the Nelson public-house.

At Ross, at the house of her uncle, Mr. Partridge, Miss Campbell, sister to Captain A. Campbell, in the East India Company's service, 27.

At Kington, Mr. I. E. Troughton, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. T. of Weobly, 17.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Edward Gardiner.

At Leominster, W. Duppa, esq. 77.

At Staunton upon Arrow, Mrs. Wynde, wife of Mr. W.

At Credenhill, Richard Eckley, esq.

At Luntley, Miss Sheward, daughter of Mr. S. of Ludlow, Salop, 15.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Robert S. Walker, of Bristol, to Miss Eliza J. Walton, fifth daughter of Lieut. Colonel W. of Charfield.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Samuel Chandler, to Miss Elizabeth Mann.

At Westbury-upon-Trym, Mr. Geo. Titterton, of Bristol, to Miss Cooke, of Kingsdown.

At Gloucester, Mr. George Wood, statuary, to Miss Mary Bryan.

Mr. Hayward, surgeon of Stow, to Miss Bulby, eldest daughter of George B. esq., of Sarsden, Oxon.

Died.] At Gloucester, of the small-pox, Mr. Thomas Morgan, of the Duke public-house —Mr. Evans.

At Tetbury, Mrs. M'Gaff, late of the Prince and Princess, 77.—Mr. Tho. Alexander, school-master, of Tetbury; who never slept a night from his own house during a life of 68 years: he has bequeathed his property to various charities, amongst which he has ordered a bible to be given to every couple that may hereafter be married at Tetbury-church.—Mr. John Ranger.

Near Stroud, Mrs. Grimes, relict of Mr. Sam G. 82.

At Old Street House, near Blakeney, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J., purveyor of his majesty's forest of Dean, 48.

At Pitchcomb, John Carruthers, esq.

At Berkley, Mrs. Marklove, relict of Rob. M., esq., 85.

At Newland, W. Wood, gent. late surgeon of the 64th regiment, and apothecary to his majesty's forces.

At Cheltenham, Charles George, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes at Oxford, for the year ensuing.—For Latin Verses.—*Plata Fluvius*; for an English Essay—*On Duelling*.

Married.] At Steeple Ashton, Richard Parkinson, esq. son of Leonard P. esq of Kinnersley Castle, Herefordshire, to Miss Lechmere, daughter of Captain L. of the Royal Navy.

At Crowell, Mr. R. Kimber, to Miss Wiggins of Pyrton.

Died.] At Woodstock, Joseph Brooks, esq.

At Oxford, the Rev. Charles Leslie, 58; chaplain to the Roman Catholic congregation in that city.—Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. E. of Sidbury, Worcester.—Mrs. Blayney, widow of Dr. B., canon of Christ Church.—Mrs. Cresswell, widow of Major C., and sister to the Rev. Dr. Cole, of Exeter College, 45.—Mr. George Wells, 48.—Mrs. Freeborn, 83.—Mrs Gilbert, sister of Thomas G., esq., of Henley on Thames, 49.—Mrs. Shellard.

At Woodstock, Mr. Joseph Brooks, many years in the service of the duke of Marlborough, but latterly a banker.—Mrs. Billings, 86.

At Bampton, Joseph Andrews, esq., 82; formerly a surgeon and apothecary of that place of considerable eminence, but who had retired from business for some years.

At Culham, Mr. Matthew Phillips, third son of the late John P. esq.

At Wolvercot, Mr. John Swann, an eminent paper-maker, 38.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Treſlove, ſurgeon of Clipſtone, to Miſs Bullivant, daughter of the late Rev. John B. rector of Marſton Truſſel.

At Northampton, Mr. Joſeph H. Lomas, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Manning, daughter of Wm. M., eſq.

At Welford, Mr. W. Adkins, of Lothbury, Bucks, to Miſs Mary Lowel, ſecond daughter of Mr. J. Cook L.

At Harpole, Mr. Collier, ſchoolmaſter to Miſs Smith.

Mr. Harris, ſurgeon and apothecary of Long Buckby, to Miſs Sarah Coach, of Harleſton.

Died.] The Rev. Joſeph Lodington, vicar of Oundle, Northamptonſhire, and of Horbling, Lincolnſhire, formerly of Sydney College, Cambridge, B.A. 1777; M. A. 1780.

At Stamford, Mr. Alderman Elgen.—Mrs. Gilchriſt, wife of Mr. Horatio G.

At Oundle, Mrs. Sugars, wife of Mr. S.

At Northampton, Mr. John F. Taylor, 75.—Mr Francis W. Jeyes, attorney.—Mrs. Eliz. Davie, 94.

At Kingſutton, Mr. W. Lovell, 89.

At Thornhaugh, Mrs. Scotney, wife of Mr. R. S.

At Elton, Mr. Clayſon, of the World's End Inn.

At Badby, Mr. Rob. Marriot, 63.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The military ſchools at Marlow and Wycombe, are to be removed to Wincheſter, as ſoon as the neceſſary arrangements can be made for that purpoſe.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Edward Martin, of Brampton Lodge, to Miſs Stephenſon, of Buckden.

Mr. John Waller, of Sturtloe, to Miſs F. Martin, of Brampton Lodge.

Mr. Robert Underwood, of Ipſwich, to Miſs Suſanna Aſhton, eldeſt daughter of Mr. John A. of St. Ives.

Died.] At Fletton, Mrs. Maxwell, wife of George M. eſq.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Hutchinſon, wife of Mr. Tho. H.—Mr. John Conſtable, 64.—Mr. John Barnes.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Truſſon, wife of lieutenant T., of the royal marines.

At Alwalton, Sir R. Hetley, 69. He ſerved the office of high ſheriff for the county in 1800, and received the honour of knighthood on occaſion of preſenting the addreſs to his majeſty to congratulate him on his happy eſcape from aſſaſſination by Hatfield.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The ſubject of the poem for Mr. Seaton's prize for the preſent year, is *The Shipwreck of St. Paul.*—The ſubjects appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for Sir W. Browne's Medals for the preſent year are, for the Odes—In Obitum Gulielmi Pitt. Epigrams.—Μίγα Βιβλίον μέγα Κακόν.

The Truſtees for the Hulſean prize have given notice, that a premium of forty pounds will this year be given for the beſt *Critical Eſſay on the Ninth Book of Biſhop Warburton's Divine Legation of Moſes.*—The Rev. Claudius Buchanan, Vice-Preſident of the College at Fort William, in Bengal, having propoſed, that two ſermons ſhall be preached before the Univerſity on the ſubject of *Tranſlating the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages*, by ſuch members of the univerſity as the univerſity may appoint, and at ſuch times as may be convenient; and having requeſted that each of the preachers will accept the ſum of thirty guineas, to be paid by Meſſrs. Boehm and Co. London, on delivery of a printed copy of the ſermons for the college of Fort-William in Bengal:—The Vice-Chancellor, with the concurrence of the heads of colleges, has given notice, that a grace will be offered to the ſenate, early in the next term, for veſting the election of the ſaid preachers, and the appointment of the days of preaching, in the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius and Norriſian Profeſſors of Divinity, or their Deputies, and the two Proctors, or a majority of them, of whom the Vice-Chancellor ſhall be one.

Died.] At Saffron Walden, Mrs. Sparrow.

At Cottenham, John Callender, eſq.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Jackſon, relict of Mr. J. apothecary —Mr. John Golland.—Mr. W. Cooper, formerly a bookſeller on the market hill.—Mr. Peter Spencely.—Mr. T. Scott.

The Rev. Baptiſt Proby, D.D. dean of Litchfield, rector of Doddington, in the iſle of Ely, and of Thornhaugh and Wansford in Northamptonſhire, and formerly of Jeſus College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1747, M.A. 1755, and D.D. 1769. He had held Doddington, which is ſaid to be the moſt valuable rectory in the kingdom, upwards of 55 years. Sir Henry Peyton is the patron of Doddington, and Thornhaugh and Wansford are in the gift of the Duke of Bedford.

At Ely, Mrs. Cuttris, 92.—Mr. R. Metcalfe, ſecond ſon of the Rev. Wm. M., 19.—The Rev Lewis Jones, vicar of Witchford, 82. He was formerly of Jeſus College, Cambridge, B.A. 1745, M.A. 1749.—Henry Lawrence, gent.

At March, Miſs Ann Townſend, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. T. attorney, of Downham Market, 22.

NORFOLK.

Married] At Lakenheath, Mr. Henry Beſt, ſurgeon of Thetford, to Miſs Waddelow, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Matthew W., of Undley Hall, Suffolk.

At North Repps, John Gurney, jun. eſq., of Lynn, to Miſs Eliz. Gurney, daughter of Richard G. eſq. of Keſwick.

At Lynn, Joſhua Hewitſon, eſq. of Hickley

ley Houſe, Northumberland, to Miſs Crawforth, daughter of Mr. C., ſurgeon.

The Rev. John Lloyd, of Barney, to Miſs Baker, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Dr. B, of Cawſton.

Died.] At Buckingham houſe, the Rev. Mr. Patterſon, chaplain to Lord Petre.

At Norwich, Sarah Rickwood, aged 49 years. For the laſt ſix years of her life this poor woman ſupported, with admirable fortitude, the complicated miſeries of one of the moſt aſtoniſhing caſes of dropſy on record. In the courſe of about 50 months, ſhe was tapped 38 times, and diſcharged 350 gallons of a fluid, weighing 4666 troy pounds. The greateſt quantity diſcharged at one operation meaſured 11½ gallons, and weighed 153½ lbs.

Mrs. Anguiſh, widow of the late Tho. A., eſq. accomptant general of the court of chancery, and mother to the duchess dowager of Leeds.—Mr. J. Dunn, 38.—Mr. R. Atterton, 45.—Mrs. Cooper, 87.—Miſs Mary Branch.—Miſs Bareham, only daughter of Mrs. B., 16.—Miſs Jane Reynolds, fourth daughter of Mr. Charles R.—Mrs Webſter, wife of Mr. W. of the Maid's Head Inn.

At Weſt acres High-Houſe, Mrs. Hammond, wife of Anthony H. eſq. 60.

At Mattiſhall, Miſs Anna Maria Donne, youngeſt daughter of the late William D., eſq., of Heigham-Lodge, near Norwich.

At Edgefield-houſe, Mr. Thomas Marcon, in the 47th year of his age, youngeſt brother of John Marcon, eſq. of Swaffham.

At Trowſe Hall, Mrs. Money, 93.

At Lynn, Mr. Joſeph Parker, 58.—Mrs. Shipp, wife of Mr. James S., 26.

Mrs. Anſdell, wife of the Rev. James A., vicar of Shoteſham, 81.

At Thetford, John Rolfe, eſq. many years one of the principal burgeſſes of that borough, 84.

At Yarmouth, Mr B. Thompſon, 76.

SUFFOLK.

Married] Nicholas Freeman, eſq. of Boxted, to Miſs Simpſon, daughter of E. F. Simpſon, eſq of Stoke, by Nayland.

At Ipſwich, Mr. Thomas D. Huſtler, of Drinkſtone, to Miſs Eccleſtone.—Mr. Pidcock, of London, to Miſs Sarah Barker, daughter to Mr. Joſeph B. of Sudbury.—Mr. Mich. Sidney, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs L. Scott, both of Woolpit.—Mr. T. Gray, jun. of the Fleece Inn, Needham, to Miſs Sarah Hunt.—Mr. W. Plumb, of London, to Miſs Bacon, eldeſt daughter of Mr. S. Bacon, of Lawſhall.

At Woodbridge, Lieutenant Francis, of the Weſt Kent regiment of militia, to Miſs Vage, daughter of Thomas V., M D. of the Northampton militia.

Died.] At Walſham-le-Willows, Mr. Edmund Rogers, 73. He was maſter of the reſpectable boarding ſchool at that place 46 years

At Bury, Mrs. Cockſedge.—Mr. John Simpſon.—Mrs. Sutton, relict of Mr. Rob. S. 67.—Mr. J. Noble.—Mr. Samuel Smith.—Mrs. Peyſſer.—Mr. R. Marley, late of the Spread Eagle.

At Toſtock, Mr. John Owers, jun. 31.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Binfield, 56.

At Ipſwich, Mrs. Stifted, mother of Cha. S., eſq., 80.—Mrs. Mann, relict of Gibſon M., eſq., 60.

At Redgrave, John Garnham, gent. 88.

At Rickinghall, Mrs. Ventris, widow of the Rev. Mr. V. rector of Burgate and Brandon cum Wangford, 85.

At Sudbury, Mr. S. Oliver, one of the aldermen of that corporation.

ESSEX.

Died.] At New-Hall, Miſs Henrietta Fermor, 34. She was the ſecond ſurviving daughter of the late William F. eſq. of Tuſmore, Oxfordſhire

At Colcheſter, Mr. Samuel Carr, 72.—Mrs. Abell, wife of Mr. Frank A.

At Rayleigh, Mr. Joſeph C. Emery, riding officer of the cuſtoms.

At Great Baddow, Miſs Cordelia Larcher, ſecond daughter of Mr. Philip L.

At Weſt Merſea, Mr. Thomas Cooke, 38.

At Langford Hall, William, only ſon of the late Mr. William Jarvis, 15.

KENT.

From the report of the managers of the General Kent and Canterbury Hoſpital, for the laſt year, it appears that the in and outpatients on the 31ſt of December, 1805, were 126; and that 592 perſons have been ſince admitted. Of theſe have been diſcharged cured 294; received benefit 62; diſcharged for irregularity 25; died 43. The number remaining in the houſe is 36; and the outpatients on the books are 100. During the ſame period 384 perſons have been inoculated with the cow-pox, at the hoſpital, gratis.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. George Aſh, jun. to Miſs Culmer.—Mr. Joſeph Jacobs, of London, to Miſs Eſther Solomon.—At Cranbrook, Mr. James Blacket, of Southwark, to Miſs H. Ralph, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. R. of Maidſtone

At Maidſtone, William Stileman, eſq. of the War-office, to Miſs Stevenſon, eldeſt daughter of Mrs. S.

At Folkſtone, Mr. George Sampſon, ſurveyor of the Cuſtoms, to Mrs. Mary Beſſant.

Died] At Canterbury, Mrs. Townſend, third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. T. formerly Dean of Norwich.—Mr. John Baskerville, 70.—Mr. John Emery, 66.—Mr. Robert Furley, of the Mermaid Inn.

At Dover, Mrs. Aphra Kennett, youngeſt daughter of the late Matthew K. eſq. 46.—Mrs. Elve, wife of Mr. John E.

At Sittingbourn, Thomas Torge, eſq.

At Tunbridge, Mr. Cumfield, of the Loggerheads inn.

At Maidſtone, Miſs Fletcher.—Mrs. Stewart, relict of Daniel Stewart, gent.

SURRY.

Married.] At Beddington, the Rev. Philip L. Story, ſecond ſon of the Rev. Philip S. of Lockington Hall, Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Lydia Baring, daughter of Sir Francis B. bart.

Died.] At Kingſton, Abraham Goodwin, eſq.

At Caſtle Grove, Chobham, Bartholomew Churchill, eſq 71.

At Thorp, George Auriol, ſecond ſon of James Peter A. eſq. of Park-ſtreet, London, 7.

At Egham, the wife of Mr. J. R. Webb.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Aſhton, Lady Eyles, relict of Sir Joſeph E.

At Brighton, Mr. Thomas Mitchell.

At Robertſbridge, while eating his dinner, Mr. Noakes, a wealthy yeoman, 78.

At Rye, Jeremiah Curtis, eſq. 72.

At Peaſemarſh, Miſs Smith, youngeſt daughter of the Rev Mr. S. 18.

At Bellingby Park farm, Mr. S. Rickman.

At Lewes, Stephen Weller, gent. 66.—Mrs. Grigg.—Miſs Sarah Ann Beſt, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Thomas B. 15.—Mr. Hugh Poole, many years houſe ſteward to the late Earl of Chicheſter.

At Climping, Mr. George Boniface.

At Chicheſter, Mr. Lawrence.

HAMPSHIRE.

It is ſaid that the projected canal from Southampton to Saliſbury, which has for ſome time lain in an unfiniſhed ſtate, will be completed; an eligible propoſition having been made to the proprietors to effect this deſirable purpoſe.

Married] At Boldre church, in the New Foreſt, John Wilſon, eſq. of St. Kitt's, to Miſs Irwin, eldeſt daughter of the late James I. eſq. one of the directors of the Eaſt India Company.

At Stoke, Mr. Thomas Holland, of Peter's field, to Miſs Charlotte Port, third daughter of Mr. P. of Weſtmarket.

At Wincheſter, Mr. J. Brown, to Miſs Leach.—Mr. Marks, to Mrs. Leader, widow of Mr. L. of the coach and horſes inn.

Died.] At Droxford, aged 54, Mrs. Burch, wife of Mr. H. Burch, maſter of the academy. Her unaſſuming manners, and the unaffected goodneſs of her diſpoſition, endeared her not only to her relatives, but to all her acquaintance.

At Coldrey, near Alton, Mrs. Warton, widow of the Rev. Dr. W. head maſter of Wincheſter college.

At Portſmouth, Lieut. J. Smith, commander of the Crown priſon-ſhip.—Mr Thornborough, ſchool maſter.—Mrs. Chaldecott.—Mrs. Bettſworth, wife of Mr. George B 65.—Mrs. Randall, relict of Lieutenant R. of the Royal navy.

BERKSHIRE.

Married] R. B. Fiſher, eſq. of Pembroke college, Oxford, to Miſs Hopkins, daughter of Joſeph H. eſq. of Cholſey.

At Sanford, Mr. Charles Maggs, of Melkſham, Wilts. to Miſs Ann Herberts, of Bullock Pitts farm, near Oxford.

At Hurley, the Rev. William Wheeler, A.M. fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and chaplain to the royal military college at Marlow, to the eldeſt daughter of John Mangles, eſq.

Died.] At Winterbourn, Mr. Fidler, 104.

At Abingdon, Mrs. H. Woolley, 91.

At Windſor, Mrs. Jenner, 85.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S.—Mrs Hammerſley, 98.—Mr. Spicer.

At Steventon, Mr. Scarcebrook, of the king's arms, 74.

At Newbury, Mrs. Holditch, milliner.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

As ſome labourers were digging a few days ſince near Walcot church Bath, about twelve feet below the ſurface, they diſcovered two rouleaus encruſted in mortar; on breaking them, they were found to contain about 7080 ſmall ſilver coins, Roman, Numidian and Carthaginian; none of a later date than ſome of the earlier Cæſars. This ancient treaſure, which is in high preſervation, muſt have belonged to ſome curious collector of a former age: it is intended by the gentleman, who has fortunately obtained poſſeſſion of it, to be ſent to the Antiquarian Society.

Married.] At South Brent, Joſeph Ruſcomb Poole, eſq. of Bridgwater, to Miſs Stone, eldeſt daughter of George S. eſq. of Somerſet Farm.

At Caſtle-Cary, Thomas Fooks, eſq. of Penzance, to Miſs Woodforde, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W.

At Briſtol, Mr. Robert Shiercliff Walker, to Miſs Eliza Julia Walton, fifth daughter of Lieut. Col. Walton, of Charfield, Gloceſterſhire.

At Taunton, Lieut. Col. Prevoſt, to Miſs Henrietta, ſecond daughter of C. Hamilton, eſq of Hamwood, Ireland.

Died.] At Briſtol, William James Roberts eſq. of a conſumption, aged 21. The progreſs of his diſeaſe was accelerated by cloſe application to a ſedentary employment, and by too ſevere a purſuit of literary improvement. Evincing at an early age fine poetical talents, the cultivation of theſe was the delight of his tranſient life, and his ſolace from the fatigues of a laborious profeſſion. His Poems diſplay an elegance and playfulneſs of fancy, with great boldneſs of imagination. A volume of theſe will ſhortly be publiſhed. His brief period of earthly exiſtence, was marked by no deviations from rectitude, no neglect of moral or ſocial duties. Pale and ſolitary, by the midnight lamp, he nurſed the hope of future fame: and when parting from a world whoſe charms had not yet palled upon his enjoyment, the feelings of nature, and the vanity of earthly hope, mingled with his reflections; and his laſt prayer to Heaven was for reſignation.

At Bath, Miſs Frances Hall, daughter of S. Hall, eſq. 14.—Mrs. Harvey.—Mrs. Ludets, wife of Alexander L. eſq.—Captain Wilſon.—Mrs. Dutton, relict of Ralph D. eſq. brother of Lord Sherborne, the once lovely Honoria Gubbins, whoſe accompliſhments, amiable diſpoſition, vocal powers, and refined taſte, were ſo long the theme of praiſe.—The youngeſt ſon of Charles Walmeſley, eſq.—Mr. Jones, many years a wine merchant, 87.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Right Hon. Lord Boringdon is going to lay down mooring-chains, with buoys, weſt of Farm-chapel Reach, near Mr. Blackburn's Dock, in Catwater, Plymouth, for the accommodation of ſhips and veſſels coming into that arm of the port, either to moor the ſhips during their ſtay in Catwater, or when they are driven in there by ſtreſs of weather.

Married.] At Ringmore, near Teignmouth, George Whidborne, eſq. of Newton Abbot, to Miſs Anna Bulley, daughter of —— B. eſq. of Shaldon.

At Exeter, Mr. T. W. Smerdon, ſurgeon, to Miss Partridge, ſecond daughter of the late Rev. William P. of Boſton, Lincolnſhire.—T. Jones, eſq. purſer in the royal navy, to Miſs Pinhay, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Alderman P

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. E. A. Ezekiel, engraver and jeweller. As an engraver he poſſeſſed a very correct taſte, and his performances were deſervedly admired.—Richard Jenkins, eſq. an alderman of the corporation; an active and uſeful magiſtrate, and indefatigable in his attention to the poor.—Mr. Tho. Wilcox.

At his ſeat at Pound, near Taviſtock, aged 80, John Lloyd, eſq. late Clerk of the Cheque of his Majeſty's Dock-yard, Plymouth, and one of the juſtices of the peace for the county of Devon: a gentleman, in whom the active and paſſive virtues were ſo equally and harmoniouſly blended as to leave a doubt, which prevailed, but which jointly contemplated, threw a luſtre on each other, and formed a character at once reſpectable and amiable. In him a gentleneſs of manners, and ſuavity of diſpoſition, tempered the ſtrictneſs and ſeverity of office, and rendered all thoſe, who, as far as the nature of his employment extended, came under his authority, orderly and obedient to government, and attached to his perſon. Thus eminent in his public ſtation, he was no leſs diſtinguiſhed in his private capacity. To theſe uſeful and engaging recommendations, by which a certain (though, his long ſervices taken into the account, a very numerous) body of men were principally affected and benefited, ought to be added thoſe, which conſtitute the other part of his intereſting character. The ſincerity of the chriſtian, the uprightneſs of the magiſtrate, the integrity of the moral, and bounty of the charitable man, the equity and generoſity of the landlord, are qualities that deſerve to be recorded by the community at large; while the piety of the ſon, the tenderneſs of the huſband, the ſolitude of the parent, the kindneſs of the relation, the conſideration of the maſter, the warmth of the friend, the urbanity and hilarity of the companion, by his family, domeſtics, and acquaintance, the more immediate objects of his affectionate attention, will never be forgotten. This ſummary of the virtues of a moſt worthy, and, alas! regretted member of ſociety, while it hardly does juſtice to the deceaſed, and is almoſt injurious to the public by being ſo imperfectly and inadequately preſented to its notice, is as a ſmall tribute of high eſteem, and grateful acknowledgment for many acts of friendſhip, conſecrated to his memory by one, who, from an intimacy of more than forty years, may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to have known him well. Sure he is, that truth is the matter of what is here aſſerted, though perſonal regard may have dictated the expreſſions. Beſides the humble preſumption of his eternal happineſs, it is a great conſolation to thoſe to whom he was neareſt and deareſt, that his death was as placid, calm, and tranquil as his life had been.

CORNWALL.

Married] At Fowey, Captain Hammond, late of the Lively frigate, to Miſs Kimber, daughter of Mr. John K. collector of the cuſtoms at that place.

Died.] At Helſton, Mr. Simon Bolitho, an eminent tanner, 67.—Mrs. Margaret Thomas relict of Mr. James T.

At Penzance, Miſs Melliar, only daughter of William M. eſq. of Wells.

WALES.

In a field at a farm houſe belonging to Mr. Roberts, of Pyennor, near Knighton, Radnorſhire, were lately found ſeveral hundred pieces of gold coin, ſuppoſed to have lain there many centuries if not a thouſand years; they were depoſited in pipkins, and are now in a perfect ſtate, about the ſize of a half crown and of the value of eighteen ſhillings or thereabouts.

Died] At Brecon, Mrs. Bold, wife of Hugh B. eſq. and one of the co-heireſſes of the late John Philips, eſq. of Tregare, Breconſhire.

At Haverfordweſt, John Griffiths, eſq. ſurgeon of the Carmarthen militia, 28.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. Elizabeth Dunbar, relict of James Stewart D. eſq. Miſs Jane Blair, daughter of John B. eſq. of Balthayock.—Miſs Jean Fergusſon, youngeſt daughter of the late James F. of Craigdarroch.

At Perth, David Roſs, eſq. ſon of the late Lord Ankerville.

At Glaſgow, James Burne, eſq. provoſt of Renfrew.

At Ormiſton, Dr. Alexander Whitehead, of the royal navy.

At Whitehaugh, William Forbes Leith, eſq.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

NEWS the moſt unpleaſing to the merchants and underwriters have been at laſt received in regard to the fate of Buenos Ayres. It was retaken by the Spaniards, on the 12th of Auguſt laſt; conſequently, even the firſt of the merchant-ſhips freighted from this country for that port could not arrive before it had returned into the enemy's poſſeſſion. Point Maldonado, however, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, and conſiderably to the ſouth-eaſt of Monte Video, has been occupied by the troops from the Cape of Good Hope. Not one, therefore, of the Britiſh merchantmen can have ſailed, unwittingly, into the harbour of Buenos Ayres, while it was again an enemy's port. They would all go into Portugueſe ports, or ſtop at Point Maldonado; but the ſales of their cargoes are, in a great meaſure, prevented. A part may be diſpoſed of to the Portugueſe; part, alſo, may be ſmuggled in among the Spaniards along the coaſt. Some of the ſhips may return with their cargoes to Jamaica, or others of the free ports in the Weſt Indies; others may ſend goods into the Spaniſh market, by the intervention of American traders; others may await the re-conqueſt of Buenos Ayres by a new Britiſh force. But, after all, the loſs upon ſo many hundred thouſand pounds' worth of goods muſt be very large. It will be ſuffered rather by the merchants than by the under-writers. Much of it falls upon the manufacturers and petty dealers; Sheffield and Birmingham, in particular, ſuffer very conſiderably. We fear that Mancheſter has alſo its part, and that not a ſmall one, in the loſs.

The homeward Weſt India fleet has arrived, without misfortune by ſtorm or capture; but there is no briſk ſale for Weſt India produce. Raw cottons ſcarcely fetch a price equivalent to the freight. Sugars continue too low to afford any thing like an adequate return to the proprietors of Muſcovado ſugar of middling or inferior quality. The caſe is the ſame with rum and coffee. The attempt to exclude Britiſh commodities from the Continent, cannot but be ultimately fruſtrated; in the mean time, it fails not of inflicting ſome part of that miſchief upon Britiſh commerce which its author intended. The price of ſugar, computed from the returns for the week ending January 21, is only 1l. 17s. $0\frac{1}{2}$d. per cwt.

The manufacturers of linens in Scotland and Ireland, derive advantage from the preſent ſtate of Germany. The German linen manufactures are ruined. The demand continues nearly the ſame in thoſe ſtaples, in which was the principal competition between German and Britiſh linens. Our manufacturers have the advantage of ſupplying that whole demand; but there is a ſcarcity of flax and hemp.

The conditions of the new commercial treaty with the United States of America will not be made public till they ſhall have been finally ratified by the Anglo-American government. But doubts have been expreſſed, that, to the exceeding detriment of our own Weſt India trade, the Anglo-Americans may be permitted, under that treaty, to introduce into the ports of France the produce of St. Domingo, of St. Thomas's, of their own South Carolina; and, under ſmuggling deceits, that alſo of Martinique and Guadaloupe: by which France will retain an advantage toward procuring the ſupplies ſhe wants from the Weſt Indies, of which the late edict of blockade againſt the Britiſh iſles ſhould have deprived her.

The ſhip-owners continue to complain, that the ſpirit of the navigation-laws is not rigorouſly adhered to in their favour; that ſhip-building declines in the port of London; and that, without the ſpeedy adoption of a very different policy from that upon which government has for ſome time acted in relation to the ſhipping intereſt, both the ſhip-building manufacture, and the carrying trade by ſea, are in danger of being, within no long time, utterly loſt to this country.

The juſt and equitable meaſure of the immediate abolition of the ſlave-trade is again under the conſideration of Parliament. It is certain that the merchants and planters have been providing againſt that meaſure, and have this year ſent out more ſhips to the coaſt of Africa than have, for ſeveral years previous, been employed in the ſame traffic, for the uſe of the Britiſh plantations ſolely. It is ſtated, that 4 or 5000 landmen have, for ſome time, entered every year on board the ſhips fitted out on the African trade; that in the voyage from Britain to Africa, from Africa to the Weſt Indies, thoſe landmen have acquired the ſkill and expertneſs of ſailors; that, on their arrival in the Weſt Indies, a great part of them have been always impreſſed into the ſhips of war upon that ſtation; and that, without ſuch an annual ſupply of freſh ſeamen, thus ſeaſoned in hot climates for the ſervice, it is impoſſible for us to maintain an adequate naval force in the Weſt Indies.

The Britiſh trade to Portugal ſurvives the conſequences of the French edict of blockade; but that to the coaſts of Italy, and to the Mediterranean in general, ſuffers already great injury from the edict. Mercantile correſpondence is interrupted by it; and even the trade from Malta as an emporium or depôt, to Leghorn, by neutrals, cannot be continued as before. The trade of export and import with Sicily and Sardinia, however, proceeds as before.

The preſence of Admiral Louis at the Dardanelles happily prevents any interruption of our trade to the Levant or the Black Sea, and cuts off all poſſible communication between the French and India.

It is aſcertained, that if the carrying trade between this country and India were free and open to all, the freight between the two would be reduced from 15l. per ton, which it now coſts, to 5l. or 6l. per ton. Should this reduction of freight be accompliſhed, not only indigo, but alſo ſilk, ſugar, ſtarch, hides, and fruits of ſeveral ſpecies, might be imported with peculiar advantage.

The Anglo-Americans are preparing to purſue the fur-trade from Louiſiana, in a manner in which they may greatly outrival our Canadian and Hudſon's Bay companies.

The 3 per cents. have fluctuated, all this month, from 59 to 61. Others in proportion.

The average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares and Dock Stock, for January 1807, at the office of Mr. Scott, 25, New Bridge-ſtreet, London:—The Coventry Canal, 420l. to 433l. per ſhare; the laſt half-yearly dividend was 12l per ſhare net.—Aſhton and Oldham, 100l. per ſhare.—Grand Junction, 86l. to 87l. ex. dividend.—Rochdale, 45l., including the laſt call of 5l. per ſhare.—Worceſter and Birmingham, at 39l. per ſhare, all calls paid.—Lancaſter, at 19l.—Monmouthſhire Navigation, at 97l. ex dividend.—Weſt India Dock Stock, at 144l. ex. dividend of 5l per cent. net for the half year to Chriſtmas.—Eaſt India Dock, 120l. to 122l. per cent.—London Dock, 100l. to 105l. ex. dividend of 2l. 15s. per cent. net half-yearly dividend to Chriſtmas.—Globe Inſurance, 102l. per cent. ex. dividend of 3l. 10s. per cent. half-year to Chriſtmas.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE mild weather which we have experienced in the preceding month has been favourable to the wheat and tare crops, which in general look better than could be expected from the general humidity of the winter, which has been unfriendly to ſheep-feeding on turnips and coleſeed, although thoſe crops at this ſeaſon were never more luxuriant and abundant.

From the general good condition of the paſtures, much fodder has been ſaved, and the outlying ſtock thrive well.

In the country markets, the prices of grain (oats excepted, from the great purchaſes made by government) are much lower. Wheat averages, throughout England and Wales, 77s; Barley, 40s. 3d.; and Oats, 27s. 2d.

The weekly markets are well ſupplied with fat cattle and ſheep at reduced prices. Cows and calves are now brought there in plenty, and ſell well; but at preſent there is little or no demand for lean cattle or ſtore ſheep. Much buſineſs is done in the pig markets, which are well ſupplied, and meet with quick and ready ſales. In Smithfield, Beef fetches from 4s. 4d. to 5s.; Mutton, from 4s. 8d. to 6s.; and Pork, from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

In the fen counties, where the practice of breeding cattle has become pretty general, it is now the cuſtom, and has been for a winter or two paſt, to feed their yearling calves with raw potatoes and ſome hay, on which they are found to do well.

But the writer of this Report recommends, from experience, the improved method of ſteaming them as food for horſes and cattle, making them more nutritious and leſs laxative.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

And now; behold the joyous winter days,
Froſty, ſucceed; and through the blue ſerene,
For ſight too fine, th' ethereal nitre flies;
Killing infectious damps, and the ſpent air
Storing afreſh with elemental life.

WE have had ſome froſty days, and on the 14th of January a fall of ſnow of a few hours' continuance; but hitherto (January the 19th) the weather has been unuſually, and unſeaſonably, mild.

Chriſtmas-day was cold and rainy; but, on the day before and the day after, the ſun ſhone bright and warm, and the bees were flying about as at the commencement of ſpring.

On Chriſtmas-day I obſerved the following plants in flower: *winter aconite*, *helleborus hyemalis* of Linnæus; *greater periwinkle*, *vinca major*; *oxlip*, *primula elatior*; *primroſes*; *violets*; the *drop-wort*, *ſpiræa filipendula*; *wall-flowers*, *ſtocks*, *marigolds*, *anemones*, *hepaticas*. The *china roſes* (*roſa ſinenſis*), were likewiſe in great beauty in the open ground.

In the bottoms of ſome of the ſheltered hedges, expoſed to the ſouthern ſun, I remarked, about the ſame day, the *red-flowered campion* (*lychnis dioica*), and the *pile-wort* (*ranunculus ficaria*); the former a relic of the autumn, and the latter a harbinger of ſpring.

January 1, 1807. The young leaves of the *elder* and *woodbine* begin to appear. The firſt leaves of the *milk thiſtle* (*carduus marianus*) are alſo ſeen.

At an eſtate belonging to the Earl of Malmſbury, in Wiltſhire, there was a *rook's neſt* containing young ones ſo early as the 1ſt of January.

The ewes begin to produce their *lambs* in the open fields.

After

The *moles* ſtill continue to throw up hillocks.

After a few days of heavy rain the flocks of *gulls* that came inland were very numerous. They ſeemed buſily employed on the flat grounds that had been overflowed by the rivers, in picking up freſh water ſhell animals, and other ſubſtances which the fury of the current had caſt aſhore. Perſo s who are curious in collecting *ſhells* would find it worth their while to examine the wreck thrown up by freſh water floods. It often contains ſmall ſhells in myriads, as well as ſome of the larger ſpecies which are not otherwiſe eaſily to be obtained.

At the commencement of the rainy weather the *fieldfares* retired to the more elevated parts of the county. They are ſince returned.

January 6. *Geeſe* begin to lay their eggs.

Salmon fiſhing has recommenced, but hitherto (January 19th) only one ſalmon has been caught in the neighbourhood of the place from which I write.

A *jurbelow* or *herald moth* (*phalæa libatrix* of Linnæus), was caught in flight, on the 6th of January.

After a heavy gale of wind a piece of wood was picked up on the ſea-beach, containing three or four of the *barnacle ſhells* (*lepas anatifera* of Linnæus, *anatifa lævis* of Boſc). This ſhell, which was believed by naturaliſts of former times to contain the embryo of that large bird, the *barnacle gooſe*, is not often found upon the ſouthern coaſts of England.

January 19. *Mezereon* and *ſnowdrops* are in flower.

Hampſhire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of December, to the 24th of January 1807, *inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.55. Jan. 2. Wind S. E.
Loweſt 28.90. Jan. 21. Wind Weſt

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 6 tenths of an inch. { Between the evenings of the 21ſt and 22d inſt. the mercury roſe from 29.3 to 29.9.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 53°. Dec. 26. Wind S.W.
Loweſt 16°. Jan. 15. Wind N.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 28°. { Between eight and nine in the morning of the 15th inſtant, the thermometer was no higher than 16°, at the ſame time on the next day it ſtood at 44°.

The quantity of rain fallen during this month is equal to between one and two inches in depth.

This has been the coldeſt month that we have experienced, but the average height of the thermometer is rather more than 40°; we have ſcarcely at any time had a continued froſt for 48 hours. The mean height of the barometer, for the whole month, is 28.68.

About the 27th ult. the tides were higher in the Thames than have been known very many years; the overflowing of the water did conſiderable damage. The ſame, we happen to know, was experienced at Margate; and alſo in the Firth of Forth in Scotland. The wind blew from the W. S. W.

In the neighbourhood of Perth, North Britain, many of the ſpring-flowers were in full blow on Chriſtmas-day.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Correſpondent at Sligo is informed, that the beſt means of ſecuring a regular ſupply of the Monthly Magazine is the General Poſt Office. Conſiderable numbers of all the London periodical publications are circulated through that medium; and we are happy to be able to ſtate, that the Monthly Magazine, which has always maintained the enviable diſtinction of being at the head of the Poſt Office liſts, increaſes in that as well as every other mode of circulation, with a degree of rapidity of which no periodical work ever perhaps afforded a ſimilar inſtance.

Several friends, the value of whoſe communications we gratefully acknowledge, muſt indulge us till our bureau is cleared of various intereſting papers on temporary and practical ſubjects. We have added to the bulk of the Magazine, without any addition to the price, in the hope of being able to comply with the preſſing ſolicitations of all our correſpondents, to oblige whom as faſt as poſſible is our obvious duty and intereſt. The ſuperior circulation of our Miſcellany naturally occaſions this ſuperabundance of valuable communications, and the only preference we give to thoſe which we deem admiſſible, ariſes from their temporary importance or their practical utility.